ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,052—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th Sept.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
				Saturday.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	900	F. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	30th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 3, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 7 A.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF PERTH"	Swan	3,190	9th Sept.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th Sept., at 9 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 10th Sept., at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,951 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOOF OINTMENT.

VETERINARY.

A Valuable and Efficient Remedy for—
CRACKED HEELS,
SAND CRACKS,
SEEDY TOES,
THRUSH, &c.

Price per Tin, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE,

For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS:—

"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household stand-by.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

	Cash. Qts.	Cash. Pts.	Credit. Qts.	Credit. Pts.
PORT WINES, Superior Old.—Our well-known "Invalids' Ports," so much in favour with the Medical Profession as a Recuperative agent, is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character	38 8	22 0	43 0	24 12
PORT WINES, Tawny Old.—Specially selected for us by Messrs. Sandeman & Co. as a good After-dinner Wine. It is somewhat dry and tawny with an excellent bouquet and flavour	36 0	20 8	40 8	23 0
PORT WINES, Fine Old.—Good body and flavour, a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	30 12	16 8	34 8	18 8
PORT WINES, Old Port.—Rich and fruity, of moderate price	22 0	......	24 12	......

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

- INVALID'S PORT.
- OLD CRUSTED PORT.
- LA-TORRE SHERRY.
- AMONTILLADO A. 1
- DINNER SHERRY.
- BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
- CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.
- OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
- RARE OLD COGNAC.
- SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
- "PALL MALL" WHISKY.
- NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
- BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
- LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
- ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STUDS AND LINKS

GOLD-CASED.

STUDS AND LINKS

STERLING SILVER.

GOLD-CASED COLLAR, FRONT STUDS, and LINKS. LARGE CHOICE. Newest Patterns. Will last for Years. The Suite in Morocco Case, Lined with Velvet.

Rs. 6-8, Set.

STERLING Silver Collar, Front Studs, and Links. Newest Designs. Suite enclosed in Case as above.

Rs. 6-8, Set.

THORPE & CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

"SOUND SLEEP AND HEALTH."

PILLOWS.

BEST LONDON MADE.

HANDSOME STRIPED COVERS.

FEATHER } Rs. 6-14
HORSE HAIR. } Each.

"THOROUGHLY STEAM CLEANED."

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. } THE HOUSE FOR NEW GOODS.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and under good management.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay: or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BICYCLES

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz.:—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per xamples given below:—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

11, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR

SHOWROOMS

A Large Variety of the Newest Styles

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

- PRINTED CAMBRICS.
- FIGURED COTTON CREPONS,
- MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
- WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer.

- "Acme" Cameras.
- Albumenized Paper.
- Albums, Photographic.
- Backgrounds.
- Bamboo Tripods.
- Books on Photography.
- Border Negatives.
- Bottles, glass stoppered.
- Bromide Paper and Opals.
- Brushes, dusting.
- Burnishers.
- Cameras.
- Card Boards.
- Celluloid Films.
- Chemicals.
- Cloud Negatives.
- Cutting Glasses.
- Dallmeyer's Lenses.
- Detective Cameras.
- Developers.
- Developing Lamps.
- Developing Sinks.
- Dishes, Glass.
- Dishes, Granitine.
- „ Porcelain.
- „ Ebonite.
- Dropping Bottles.
- Dry Plates.
- Eastman's Bromide Paper.
- „ "Solio" „
- Edward's Specialities.
- Ferro Prussiate Paper.
- Filtering Paper.
- Finders.
- Focussing Glasses.
- „ Cloths.
- Funnels, Glass.
- Graduated Glass Jugs.
- „ „ Measures.
- Guide Books for Beginners.
- Head Rests.
- Hydrokinone.
- Ilford's Printing out Paper.
- „ Dry Plates.
- Isochromatic Plates.
- "Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.
- "Kodak" Spools.
- Lancaster's Photo Sets.
- Lantern Plates, Edward's.
- „ „ Thomas's.
- „ Slide Boxes.
- Lenses, best makers.
- Light Tight Boxes.
- Magic Lanterns.
- Magnifying Glasses.
- Marion's Cameras.
- Masks and Discs.
- Meagher's Cameras.
- Mounts, all sizes.
- Opaque Glass Measures.
- Plate and Print Washers.
- Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.
- Porcelain Washing Troughs
- Photo Sets, complete.
- Plate Boxes and Racks.
- Platinotype Requisites.
- Print Trimmers.
- Print Washers.
- Printing Frames, 3¼" square and upwards.
- Rodinal.
- Ross' Lenses.
- Ruby Twill.
- Scales and Weights.
- Sensitized Paper.
- Shew's Pocket Cameras.
- Shutters.
- Sinks, Earthenware.
- Spotting Medium.
- Squeegees.
- Syphon Tanks.
- Taps, Swing with Rose.
- Transparency Plates.
- Trays, Ebonite.
- Trays, Papier Mache.
- Tripods.
- Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
- Vignettes.
- Voigtlander's Lenses.
- Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. W. J. McAFEE has RETIRED from our Firm, and his interest CEASES in it from THIS DATE.

WM. CROWDER & Co.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1893.

WANTED,

TWO European first class RETOUCHERS (Negative and Positive), well up in operating, finishing Bromide and other enlargements, and capable of taking Charge of a Branch.

2. An European Travelling Operator and General Assistant, well posted in all Branches of Photography.

None but really Qualified, Steady and Trustworthy men need apply, with certificates and specimens and stating terms, to

J. BURKE & Co.,
Photographers, Murree.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of CLOTHING for the Travancore Police, for the Year M. E. 1069, will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, till Noon, on the 20th September, 1893.

2. For further information refer to Handbills, which can be had on application to O. H. BENSLEY, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallybhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, August 1893.

TENDERS are invited for Constructing additional WATERWAYS between Narasaraopet, mile 463, and Satalur, mile 475-4. Detailed information can be obtained at the Undersigned's Office.

(1) Additions of 5-40 ft. span. to the present 1-40 ft. Girder Bridge, at mile 463-5, Estimate............Rs. 16,279

(2) Addition of 2-40ft. span. to the present 1-40ft. Girder Bridge, at mile 374-3. Estimate..............Rs. 9,845

(3) Removing 2-20ft. Girder from the present 1-40ft. and 2-20ft. Girder Bridge, and adding 2-40ft. Girder Bridge, at mile 475-5, Estimate ....Rs. 9,072

Tenders will be received up to the 25th September, 1893, and should be sent in a Sealed Cover addressed to the Undersigned, headed "Tenders for constructing additional Waterways between Narasaraopet and Satalur." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. H. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer, Kistna Division.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Customs House, THIS DAY, of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, Marine Stores, and Dead Stock Articles, consisting of 1 case Maraschino G O and C T and C L 142, 1 case Pocket Lamps N M H C, 14 cases Candles, F T H E M and Co. 15-21, 108-14, 1 case Playing Cards F F H F M and Co. 6723, 9 cases Candles F T H F M and Co. 119-27, 1 Box Wooden ware L and F. G. Fowler, Bars, Bundles, Plate and Sheet Iron, Bags, Sweepings, 6 cases Brandy B R 13915 and B 25, 37, 39-40 71-2, 1 case Acid 2259, Bundles Rattans, cases Wines and Spirits, 1 case Cassia S V Y C, cases of Show Cards, cases Window Glass, 1 chest Tea, 1 case Horse Shoe Nails C an I H, 1 case Printed Books J M S V, 1 bale Cartridge Boards F F and Co. 2991-5, 100 bags Papadkhar, Plates Spelter, 1 case Frillings S G 1119 M 7269, 1 case Brimstone O S V, Kegs Nails, Kegs Red Lead, 2 cases and 1 Parcel Hardware and Leather Goods H S or Henry Schnitzer, Rock Salt, Bags Sojee Khar, 1 box Brass Pressure Guage M G, 1 cask Gin R 92, 1 box Amber Goods G. Schuenfield, Packages Show Cards, 12 cases Sewing Machines S M C, and various other articles.

The Sale will commence at 1 P. M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one Week from the day of Sale, failing which the Deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay Customs House, 6th September, 1893.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay, and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.

N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 7th September 1893, at 3 P.M., notices to the following effect will be moved :—

(1.) By Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Esq. That the Commissioner be requested to submit a report on the formation, &c., of a Museum of the Models of Sanitary Appliances for Bombay in connection with the Municipal Building.

(2.) By Ditto. That the Commissioner be requested to add to the set of rules already in force for the resuscitation of men suffering from asphyxia, sewer gas poisoning, Laborde's method of resuscitation.

(3.) By Dinsha E. Wacha, Esq. 1. That the Commissioner be requested (a) to cause a careful examination of the effects on the new boilers at the Love Grove Pumping Station of Bengal Coal, and (b) to submit a report thereon. 2. That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation of the reason of the unusual delay in the prosecution of the certain works mentioned in the Progress report for the Quarter ending 30th June last.

(4.) By A. G. Viegas, Esq. That the application by the Commissioner of any portion of the Municipal Fund, under the terms of section 64 (3) C of the Municipal Act, towards the cost of rationing and conveying by tram cars Troops, Blue Jackets, Volunteers, and Police during the performance of their duties in the late riots is unwarranted by the terms of that section. That the bills relating to the expenditure be submitted to Government for the favour of payment.

(5.) By K. N. Kabraji, Esq. That the Corporation are of opinion that Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act confers no power to supply from the Municipal Funds any portion of the expenses for the provisioning or conveyance of troops; that these expenses devolve on Government; that the Commissioner was wrong in interpreting the Section, and the Corporation record with regret this opinion, that he exceeded his authority in paying for the provisions and for the hire of their conveyance by the tramway.

(6.) By the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta. That the Commissioner be asked to arrange for a room for the members of the Corporation as provided in the designs of the Hall in consultation with a Committee.

(7.) By Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq. 1. That the Commissioner be requested to estimate the cost of lighting the top of the Tower of the new Municipal Office, and that the Corporation will sanction such outlay as may be recommended by the Standing Committee. 2. That as house Nos. 270—275, 271, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, has been pulled down, the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether it would not be advisable to open up the Bora Bazar Street, and acquire the vacant site.

And (8.) By D. A. D'Monte, Esq. 1. That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the insanitary state of Mahim and Dadar in the wet weather. 2. That the Commissioner be requested to take such steps to lessen the flooding of the main roads and streets at Lower and Upper Mahim during the monsoons. 3. That the Commissioner be requested to state whether the present inadequate number of cesspool carts fulfil the requirements of the whole of the G Ward. That the Vejavali Road and the Mahim Bazar Cross Road be taken charge of by the Municipality and metalled at as early a date as possible.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 3rd Sept., 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th September.

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J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Agent's Office, 22nd August, 1893.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Hingolee Press Company, 4 p.m.
General Meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans, Town. Hall, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Kola arrived yesterday from Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Gutenfels (s), for Hamburg; Beltor (s), and Indra (s), Karachi; and Clan Fraser (s), Antwerp, &c.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Bhopal entered the dock on Monday.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Beltor left the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Clan Fraser and the Gutenfels, yesterday.

Fair.—The annual Hindoo fair, known as "Gowalia Agiaras," will be held in the Bazaar Gate Street, this evening.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close, at Karachi, at 7 a.m., on Thursday.

Association Football.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening, between the Rovers and the Railway team. The kick-off wil be at 5-30.

The Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.—Mr. J. W. Walker, C.S., District Judge of Satara, has forwarded through Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the president of the above Institution, books to the value of Rs. 30 for the Manockjee Cursetjee Memorial Library, founded in connection with the Alexandra School of the Institution.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of members will be held at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, when the following papers will be read:—1. The Common Marine Shells of the Bombay Coast, by A. Abercrombie. 2. Miscellaneous Notes:—(a) Note on Indian Dogs, Mr. E. F. Dempster; (b) Shooting Notes, Major E. F. Becher; (c) Birds observed breeding in Kharagora, Mr. H. Bulkley; (d) The habits of the Coppersmith; and (e) Where do swallows sleep? Mr. E. H. Aitken.

Music at the Cooperage Bandstand.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry today, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Overture	Bauer und Dichter	Suppe.
Valse	Ever and Ever Mine	C. Coote.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Galop	The Bombay Riots	C. G. Briggs.

Assaulted during the Riots.—Before Mr. Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Greyhurst yesterday, placed Banji Visram and two other Hindu servants of native piece-goods merchants, at the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, on a charge of assaulting Mahomed Hassan Goolam Rasool, on Sunday, the 20th ultimo. There was a great confusion in consequence of a false alarm of riot having been raised. Some of the Hindus in the cloth-market took the complainant who happened to be at the market to purchase some cloth, to be one of the rioters and hit him on the head with an iron bar. Mr. Balkrishna and Mr. Bland, solicitors, defended the accused, and the Magistrate, after recording evidence, discharged the accused, against whom his Worship thought there was not sufficient evidence. The court, however, had no doubt that the complainant had been assaulted, but the evidence was not enough to prove that the accused committed the asault.

A Suspected Thief.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramcoomer Shrikrushna was charged before Mr. Morojee Cassinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of brass lamps, a wall-shade and a mirror, valued at Rs. 18, the property of Papaya Balloo, a poonjari of a Hindoo temple, at Falkland Road. On the 10th ultimo, the complainant locked the door of the temple and went home, and he did not return to the temple on the following day, as there was a riot in the town. On Saturday last, the police took the complainant to Falkland Road, and showed him the property, which he identified to be the property of the temple. The accused, in his defence, said that he found the property lying on the road in front of the temple, three days after the riots, and which he picked up. The Magistrate, on evidence, altered the charge of theft to that of having in his possession stolen property, and fined the accused Rs. 25, or in default two weeks rigorous imprisonment.

RETURN OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S BROTHER.

A correspondent writes to us:—Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, brother of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao, G.C.S.I., left India in May of 1892 for England to study for the Bar. He kept four terms in Lincoln's Inn, and starting in June last took a tour through Austria and Germany. He started for New York visiting the Chicago Exhibition, Washington, and Philadelphia. From America, via Vancouver, he proceeded to China and Japan, from thence after halting at Colombo Mr. Sampatrao returned to Bombay by the s. s. "Surat," on Monday morning last. On arrival of the China mail, Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwar, barrister-at-law, and Lieutenant Shankarrao Appasaheb who had come especially to receive him from Baroda, the Gaekwadi vakeel, and Mr. A. M. Oazai proceeded on board to meet Shrimant Sampatrao. On landing the party was met by Sirdar Rao Bahadur Jaysingrao Angray, the Revenue Commissioner of Baroda, who came here for the benefit of his health and Mr. Daulatrao Raghunathrao Malap.

On Monday afternoon an entertainment was given by Rao Bahadur Malap, a leading representative of the Maratha community. Among the invited guests to meet Shrimant Sampatrao and Ganpatrao Gaekwar, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Angray and Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao B. Pitale the following were present:—Dr. M. G. Deshmukh M.D., Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., Tribhowandass Govandass, N. M. Lokhande, Lieutenant Shankarrao Appasaheb, Messrs. S. K. Dalvi, A. M. Oazai, K. R. Korgaokar, B.A., LL.B., Ramaya Venkaya, Shivaji Karadi Lingu, B. K. Dalvi, K. P. Bhalekar, Daulatrao Raghunathrao Malap, Balchrishnarao Bhaskarrao Pitale, K. A. Keluskar, Suryajirao Dhulepp, Inamdar R. J. Thakurdass Bua, D. K. Dalvi, Inamdar Ganpatrao Powar, Vety-Surg. T. Powaskar, G. K. Dalvi, D. B. Palao, N. G. Powar, B. M. Jadav, Purshotam Vithoba, R. K. Gaikwad, R. R. Gangnaik, R. S. Sawant, V. V. Sathe, and numerous others. The strains of the harmonium, vina, and pakwas with the accompaniment of melodious singing much enlivened the occasion. After a short pause, Mr. Keluskar addressed the guests on behalf of the host thanking them for the honour of their visit. He congratulated Shrimant Sampatrao on his long tour, which must not only benefit himself but his surroundings and the Baroda people at large. Mr. Keluskar dilated on the numerous advantages of such visits, both at personal sacrifice and expense. Shrimant Sampatrao thanked the host Mr. Raghunathrao Babasaheb Malap for the welcome he and his friends received from the obliging host, which afforded him an opportunity of meeting many of his friends and well-wishers. After spending some time in conversation the party then retired to the refreshment buffets in another room. The usual ceremonial compliment of presenting garlands and bouquets was paid to each of the guests as he departed thoroughly pleased with the interesting proceedings of the evening party, which fell on the Hindu holiday, known as Gokul Ashtmi. Shrimant Sampatrao and Ganpatrao left by Monday's mail for Baroda from the Grant Road Station, where again they were met on the station platform by Messrs. B. Pitale, Malap, Dalvi, Palao, and others.

INTER-SCHOOL CRICKET COMPETITION.

The following are the dates fixed for playing off the ties in the second round of this competition:—

St Peter's vs New High School, Wednesday, 6th instant.
St Xaviers vs Sir J J B Institute, Thursday, 7th instant.
Elphinstone vs Fort High School, Saturday, 9th instant.
Proprietary vs Chandanwady High School, Saturday, 9th instant.

All these matches will be played on the Esplanade and will commence at 2 p.m., with the exception of that between the Elphinstone and the Fort High School, which will commence at 10 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICES FOR SAILORS.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Surat, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the special Court held, yesterday morning. at the House of Correction, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the cases against the Hindoo rioters, who were arrested on Friday the 11th August. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. Balkrishna, Kursondas, Relle and Velinker.

SENTENCE UPON FALKLAND ROAD RIOTERS.

Before proceeding with any fresh cases, his worship delivered Judgment in the case of Amreeta Luximon and thirty five other Hindoo rioters, who were arrested at Falkland Road on the 11th of August last, and who stood charged with rioting, rioting with dangerous weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting the police in execution of their duties. Out of these thirty-six prisoners, accused Nos. 8,21 and 35 were discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them, and the accused Nos. 3, 10, 12, 18, 26, 31, and 33 did not respond to their recognisance of bail and are yet to be tried; while twenty-six prisoners were convicted and sentenced. Out of twenty-six convicted prisoners, accused Nos. 4, 6, 13, 34, who were proved to be the ringleaders of different gangs of rioters, were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. A rigorous imprisonment for a term of similar period was also awarded to the accused nos. 2,11,19,26 and 36, who were proved guilty of committing aggravated assaults with sticks on the Mahomedans. The accused nos. 28, and 29, who were arrested for breaking into and forcing open the door of a Mahomedans' house, were also sentenced to undergo a term of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, while the remainder of the accused, who were shown to be guilty of hurling quantities of stones and sticks towards the Mahomedans and their houses, causing damage and some hurts, were sentenced to six months' hard labour. In the course of his remarks his Worship said that he could not place credence on the evidence brought in defence of the accused no. 4.

SENTENCE UPON SOOTAR CHAWL RIOTERS.

After the disposal of the above case Mr. Little said that he wished to recall and re-examine Constable Gannon in connection with the safe. His Worship, having agreed to the proposal, Mr. Little called Constable Gannon.

Constable Gannon, recalled and re-examined by Mr. Little said. On the night of the 11th August last, I was doing duty in Null Bazaar.

Mr. Little: Will you tell us what you witnessed there regarding the safe?—I saw a safe in the Sootar chawl, surrounded by a lot of Ghatees who were trying to break it open with large stones, at about 9 o'clock, when we went up to the spot to arrest all those men, about three or four of them made their escape in a chawl close by, while a few were arrested.

Mr. Little: Is that the same chawl in which these prisoners reside?—Yes. Two of them who ran on the verandah of the chawl were arrested there while one ran into the chawl and bolted the door from inside. I insisted on the door being opened but when it was not opened I burst it open and took the accused out. The commissioner of police, I think, witnessed this.

Mr. Little: When you burst the door open, was there much commotion and noise in the street?—Yes; there was much noise.

Mr. Little: Were there any Military with you at the time?—Yes; there were about ten or twelve Military men with me at the time. I did not remain all the night in that locality.

Mr. Little: To your Knowledge did the Military enter this street a second time?—not to my knowledge

Mr. Little: How many persons were arrested in connection with this safe?—Eight persons. All those persons were arrested close to the chawl.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna, the witness said: I was passing along the road when I noticed some Ghatees breaking open the safe. The military were not with me at the time but they were at the back at a distance of ten or fifteen paces.

Did you arrest all those eight persons on the spot?—Not on the spot. I arrested five of them near the safe, two on the verandah and one in the chawl. There might be some more persons on the spot but I arrested eight. It is not a fact that all these prisoners were dragged out of the chawl together with the two boys who were subsequently discharged by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Relle the witness said: I did not see any females in the chawl. I did not hear the cries of females living in the chawl.

Mr. Balkrishna, in addressing the court said, that he had proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the incident of the safe did take place at 9 o'clock on that night and that all the accused had been dragged by the military out of the chawl.

His Worship, in disposing of the case said that as there was no sufficient evidence to support the charges brought against the accused Nos. 14, 16, 19, 25, 38, and 43, he would discharge them. With regard to the charges preferred against the rest of the accused, his Worship, remarked that those charges were proved by the evidence of Inspectors Framji Bicaji, Nelms, Constable Gannon and a number of policemen. All those witness, although their evidence was severely tested in cross-examination, spoke with great positiviness as to the identity of the accused persons. They personally arrested all the accused and their evidence proved that all the accused with the exception of No. 18, were guilty of throwing stones either at persons or houses of Mahomedans. The evidence against the accused No. 18 proved that he had severely beaten a Mahomedan with sticks, and his Worship, accordingly sentenced him to eighteen month's rigorous imprisonment, while the rest of the accused were sentenced to undergo a term of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

After the case was disposed of Mr. Balkrishna applied to his worship for a copy of the judgement, which was complied with.

SEVEN ROADS RIOTERS.

After the disposal of the above case, Mr. Brewin, placed before the Magistrate, a batch of fourteen Hindoo rioters, who were arrested at Seven Roads on Friday the 11 August, on charges of rioting. being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting the police in execution of their duties.

Mr Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The accused No 4 was defended by Mr Velinker while all the rest of the accused in the batch were represented by Mr Relle.

Inspector Wilson examined by Mr Little said. At 11 o'clock on Friday the 11th August, I was doing duty on the Arthur Road and also on the Jacob Circle or Seven Roads,

Mr Little! Was the rioting going on at the time on the Arthur Road?—Yes, on the Arthur Road as well as on the Ripon Road.

Mr Little: state what you know about this riot?—There was a crowd of about three or four hundred Hindoos, with big sticks in their hands. They were along the road shouting out and throwing stones on stray Mahomedans. I came up with a party of military and ordered them to desperse. As they refused to obey and continued throwing stones at the Mahomedans who were running along the road, I arrested them.

Mr. Little: All these arrests were effected in your presence?—Yes.

Mr. Little: Can you point out any persons, who were arrested uy you personally?—Yes; the accused Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 14 were arrested me.

Mr. Little: What was the common object of this crowd?—To assault the Mahomedan. About three hundred *Zoolai* Mahomedans were coming along Ripon Road from the opposite direction and these Hindoos wanted to meet them and to have a free fight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Relle the witness sald I arrested the four accused on the Arthur Road. The Military were with me then.

And you ordered the Military to arrest them?—No; I asked the commanding officer of the military to surround them. When they surrounded the accused the police arrested them.

Did you succeed in preventing those three or four hundred Hindoos from running away?—not altogether. All the accused were arrested on the same spot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker the witness said: The accused might have been living in the neighbourhood of the Mahomedans.

Were not all these accused acting on the defensive on seeing the *Zoolai* Mahomedans coming from the opposite direction?—No, they were beating the Mahomedans.

What makes you to say that their object was to beat the Mehomedans?—Because they did so.

How far is Madunpura from the Jacob Circle or Seven Roads?—About two hundred paces away. Mudanpura has been inhabited chiefly by the Mahomedans.

Several policemen, who were on duty on that day at the place, were then examined by Mr. Little, and they identified the several accused whom they had arrested either while throwing stones at or beating the Mahomedans with their sticks. The police sepoy No. 811 F. identified the accused No. 12; the policeman No. 29 F. pointed out the accused No, 6; the police sepoy No. 1094 D. identified the accused Nos. 8, 9 and 10, the policeman 288 D identified the accused No. 12 and the police Jamadar No. 32 D pointed out the accused No. 2.

At the close of his case the Public Prosecutor drew the attention of the Court that the accused Nos. 1, 3, and 10 were not identified by any witnesses and so they might be discharged.

His worship called those accused before him and after giving them a warning, disbarged them.

The Magistrate then proceeded to record the statement of the accused, who pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried. Almost all the accused said that they were arrested by the Military.

The charges were then framed against the accused under Section 147, 148, 149 and 152. All these charges were read out to the accused who claimed to be tried and some of them desired to call witnesses on their behalf.

Mr. Rele in addressing the Court on behalf of his client asked his Worship to treat his client in some way in which the disorderly mill-hands were treated the other day. He said that the accused would have no object in saying that they were arrested by the Military.

Mr. Velinker, on behalf of his client, said that the prosecution had failed to make out the case. He said that no Mahomedan was brought forward as a witness to show that he was beaten or either his house or property was damaged by the accused.

As Mr. Velinker desired to lead evidence on behalf of his client, the case waz adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday).

DISORDERLY HINDOOS.

Mr. Brewin then charged Babaji Pandoo and thirteen others before the Magistrate, with disorderly beaviour on the public place on Friday, the 11th August. Mr. Brewin said that the accused were going along Lal Bagh Road with sticks in their hands and were yelling. Mr. Brewin asked his Worship to treat the accused in the same way in which the accused in the other similar case was treated.

All the accused, on being questioned by the Court, pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 each.

CHINCHPOOGLY RIOTERS

Mr. Brewin then placed Atmaram Babaji and thirteen other Hindoo rioters before the Magistrate, on similar charges. All these accused were arrested at Chinchpoogly by the police in the presence of Inspector Wilson. Mr. Kursondass defended the first five accused while all the rest were represented by Mr. Relle.

Inspector Wilson, examined by Mr. Little, said: On the evening of Friday, the 11th August, I travelled in a tram-car from Pydhownee to Chinchpooghly with police sepoys. When we were nearing Chinchpoogly I saw some stones being thrown by some three or four hundred Hindoos, who were coming down the road. They were throwing stones at a Musjid. I stopped the car, and we got down from the car. I also saw thirty or thirty-five Mahomedans with sticks in their hands standing alongside the musjid and throwing stones at the Hindoos. I got the police between the two parties and ordered them to disperse. They refused to do so and continued throwing stones. I then ordered the police to arrest them. Some Mahomedans and some Hindus were arrested in my presence. I personally arrested none of them. The musjid is between the level-crossing of the G. I. P. Railway and the fire-brigade station at Chinchpoogly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kursondass, the witness said: The crowd was coming from Parel. I saw them throwing stones and coming towards the mosque. The Mahomedans were throwing stones in turn and had big sticks in their hands.

The Hindu crowd had no sticks in their hands and they were simply throwing stones?—No, they had sticks as well. They were all rushing towards the mosque. I did not see a Hindoo temple not far from the place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele, the witness said that the Hindoo crowd did not disperse at his order, but continued throwing stones.

Constable Roberts, being examined by Mr. Little, said that on the evening of Friday, the 11th August he accompanied Inspector Wilson and several other policemen to Chinchpoogly. On nearing Chinchpoogly witness saw some Mahomedans and Hindoos fighting with sticks and stones. Inspector Wilson ordered the crowd to disperse, but they refused to do so and Inspector Willson ordered the police to arrest them. Witness arrested one Mahomedan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kursondass the witness, said that he did not see any persons injured at the time.

No damage done to the Mosque?—I did not examine it.

Or to any property?—I could not say.

Then no injury was done to anything?—No, I don't say that. I could not identfy any of the accused. It was too dark then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele, the witness said that out of two or three hundred Hindoos, fourteen were arrested.

The several policemen, who were with Inspector Wilson at the time and who made several arrests, were then examined by Mr. Little. They identifiad the several accused persons whom they had arrested.

Mr. Little then closed the case for the prosecution. The Public Prosecutor at the close of his case, said that there was no evidence against the accused Nos. 5, 6 and 8 and they might be discharged.

His Worship discharged those accused.

The accused then made their statements which amounted to "net guilty,"

The Magistrate framed charges against them under Sections 147, 148, 149 and 152 and asked them whether they pleaded guilty to those charges or had any defence to make.

They all pleaded not guilty and said that they had a defence to make.

Mr. Kursondas, in addressing the Court on behalf of his clients. said that it was very strange that all the prisoners should have agreed to say that they were arrested by the military and not by the police. He said that although the accused had been arrested by the military yet not a single military man was called in favour of the prosecution. The police wanted to take the whole credit of arresting all the accused.

Mr. Little stated that there was nothing of the sort. In two of the cases it was acknowledged that the military had captured the accused and those cases had already been dealt with.

The Public Prosecutor then asked the Magistrate to discharge the accused Nos. 1 and 10 who, he said, were boys.

His Worship discharged the accused No. 10 while with regard to the accused No. 1, his Worship said, he would take it into consideration in his judgment.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday.)

HONOUR TO THE NAVAL, MILITARY AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Brigadier General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O., in an order issued yesterday says:—

The Brigadier-General Commanding takes this opportunity to thank Commanding Officers, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, of the Royal Navy, Military, and Volunteer Forces for the cheerful and efficient manner in which they have invariably performed—during the last three weeks—the very arduous duties thrown on them in connection with the suppression of the late riots.

2. It is due to the firm and temperate spirit shown by the Naval, Military and Volunteer Forces, aided as they were by the untiring energy and devotion of the police, that the disturbunces were so soon got under.

3. The Brigadier-General cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the troops and of their general demeanour towards the natives of the city during the abovementioned period,

4. As regards the Volunteers, they have not only showed themselves efficient when called out, but by their cheerful obedience to the call, have shown that the country has a force at its command competent to deal with and quell disturbances even should the bulk of the troops be required on duties elsewhere.

THE MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

A large number of the mill-hands, who had struck, have resumed their work. On Sunday last, sixty hands of the Indo-China Mill at Sewree struck work owing to their wages for the days they had not worked being deducted from their salary. Yesterday morning the whole of the male operatives, about two hundred and fifty struck work for the same reason. As a breach of peace was apprehended Inspector Holdway and Superintendant Cobb, together with some policemen, went to the spot early yesterday morning and found the mill-hands sitting in groups outside the mill. Superintendent Cobb and Inspector Holdway advised them to return to work quietly, or to go home. This timely advice made some effect upon the minds of the mill-hands, and they went into the mill, and waited there till the arrival of the agent, who also spoke to them, and all the hands returned to work.

M. Develle, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, must have some Irish blood in his yeins, for this is how he is reported to have expressed himself on his recent policy—presumably with special reference to Siam: "Thanks to her wisdom," he said, "and her brave army, France has been able pacifically to settle delicate conflicts, and acquire the priceless friendship of a powerful and wise people."

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve, Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY MAIL TRAIN.

The *Bombay Gazette* takes exception to the remarks, anent the speed of mail trains on the G. I. P. Railway, which appeared in our issue of 29th July last, and thinks that a scientific journal might reasonably have been expected to deal with "the capabilities of the locomotives in use," the "probable effects of wear and tear on the permanent-way," and the "advantages which the company would derive from the enchanced rate of speed."

We are both ready and willing to enlighten our Contemporary on these or any other points of a technical nature on which information is desired, and will first deal with the last quoted portion of the objections raised.

It is so clearly the duty of every railway company to provide its patrons with all reasonable facilities for travelling, and to convey them from one point to another as speedily as possible, that this part of the question cannot and should not be allowed to be entirely dependent upon its financial results. It is well known that the bulk of the passenger traffic revenue is received from third-class passengers, and that there is more profit on this class of traffic than on all the other classes combined. If, therefore, rupees annas and pies were to override all other considerations, we should probably have only third-class carriages on the regular trains, and the speed of mail trains would not exceed 20 miles per hour on most railways.

Railways are intended for the convenience of the public, although there are, no doubt, some who incline to the idea that the public exist solely and wholly for the benefit of the railways; and in countries where there is a choice of several routes questions of this sort are speedily, and, as a rule, satisfactorily settled by the competition which exists. Unfortunately, the absence of such an incentive to improve the working and provide additional facilities for travelling precludes any hope of relief in this case, but it is undoubtedly well within the province of the Government to take notice of any neglect on the part of a railway company to improve the train service, when the necessity for such a step is so apparent as it is in this instance.

So far as the locomotives are concerned, we know that trains are being hauled at a through speed of 40 miles per hour with engines having the same amount of heating surface and with cylinders and driving-wheels not a whit larger than are now being used on the G. I. P. Railway. The engine-drivers on that line are well-paid, and are known to be quite equal to the staff employed on any other railway in India, and if the engines are kept in good repair, with a fair allowance of coal, oil, &c., there should not be any difficulty in maintaining a through speed of 35 miles per hour (or five miles per hour more than we suggested) providing that the engines and men are not unduly handicapped by having to haul too many third-class carriages, many of which are often half empty. At present an ordinary passenger train, which leaves Bombay 1¼ hour after the mail, runs at an average speed of 15 miles per hour to Jubbulpur, and this is no doubt, one reason why so many third-class passengers prefer to travel by the mail train, although they have to pay a higher rate for the privilege. By increasing the speed to 22 miles per hour the journey would be accomplished in 28 hours instead of 41 hours, and the majority of native passengers would elect to travel by this train instead of the mail, and thus relieve the latter train.

We will now deal with the permanent-way and its adjuncts. The jerry-built bridges which gave so much trouble a few years ago have all disappeared, or, at any rate, are no longer used; and although a reduced rate of speed, when passing over certain viaducts, is still insisted upon, the loss of time on this account is not very great, and could, no doubt, be still further reduced. So far back as 189), mail specials were allowed to run at a through speed of 28 miles per hour between Bombay and Jabbulpur, and since then large amounts have been spent every year in relaying the heaviest worked portions of the road with steel rails, improved, joint fastening, &c., and it is, therefore, only reasonable to suppose that the whole line is now quite able to carry trains at a through speed of 30 miles per hour, if not more. The G. I. P. Railway will ere long become State property, and if, as our contemporary's remarks would lead the public to suppose, the permanent-way is unfit for a higher rate of speed than is now maintained, it is clearly the duty of the Government inspectors to insist upon the introduction of a more efficient system of maintenance without any further delay, instead of waiting until the contract expires, and thus entailing additional expenditure on the State directly the present Company's responsibility ceases, as has already occurred in connection with other defunct companies.

All up-country stations, and even Bombay itself, would benefit greatly by the improvements we suggested, and which would not have been made had we not felt satisfied that they were perfectly feasible without unduly taxing the resources of the Company as at present existing. It may be that the Company's staff in India are not to blame for the present unstaisfactory arrangements, but the Government inspectors can easily fix the responsibility, and insist upon improvements being made.

At present a great deal of time is wasted at stations, owing to the train arriving before its scheduled time after a run of 30 or 40 miles, and in some cases too much time is allowed at stations where refreshments are supplied. The 25 minutes at Munmar for early tea might easily be reduced to 15, and the 30 minutes at Itarsi might also be reduced to 15 or 20 minutes with advantage.

The working time schedule of the mail special, issued some time ago, shows that a train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. on the 1st is due at Jubbulpur at 4.15 a.m. on the 2nd, or in 22¼ hours, and this includes six haults of ten minutes each at engine-changing stations, and 18 haults of five minutes each for traffic and postal requirements, or a total of 2½ hours, thus reducing the running time to 19 hours 45 minutes, or equal to nearly 22 miles per hour, proving that the track was considered safe for that rate of speed nearly three years ago. We may also point out that the Oudh and Rohilkhund State Railway maintains a through speed of 27 miles per hour between Moghal Serai and Saharunpur Junctions, although the permanent-way in use is of a lighter type than the G.I.P. Railway standard, and the ballast much inferior. It is therefore not creditable to the latter line that trains conveying the English mails and a yearly increasing number of European travellers should continue to travel at a lower rate of speed than is being maintained on State railways. The G. I. P. Railway has certainly heavier grades to contend with on a short portion of the run from Bombay, but we allowed half an hour extra for these, and even were the allowance increased to one hour for the Ghat section, the journey could still be accomplished in 45½ hours instead of 57½ hours.—*Indian Engineer.*

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

TRADES CHALLENGE CUP-FINAL.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE *vs.* BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

The final junior competition for the Trades Challenge Cup was played off on the Dalhousie ground, Calcutta, on Wednesday evening between the above College teams, resulting in a win for the former by one goal to *nil*. The heavy rain which came down towards evening spoilt the conditions of the ground, and made it quite marshy. Consequently, play was very slow, as the pace of the ball was impeded by every puddle of water, and the players were hardly able to keep their legs. The success of the St. Xavier's team depended very much on their combined play and passing, which was performed with judgment. Hughes, Junk, and Manooks' play was particularly noticeable, and fully merited the applause it received during the progress of the game. Moreover the dribbling and passing of H. Rice were invaluable to his side.

The St. Xavier's College opened play, and at the outset there was very little to show which was the better. After a while, however, the light blue showed up a bit better, and more than once forced their opponents back. The remainder of the game was fairly equal, each side giving way successively to the other, except a few minutes before half time, when the Bishop's College team suddenly woke up, and drove their opponents before them. Throughout the game was very slow. On resuming (the Bishop's College team kicking off), the ball was smartly taken up by St. Xavier's from their territory to their opponents' goal by good passing, but the shoot made for goal proved a failure. Another attack immediately followed, and still another, which resulted in Grieff forcing the ball through the posts. This advantage of the St. Xavier's made their opponents pull themselves together, and the game for some time became fast. The Bishop's College team made strenuous efforts to mend matters, but without success.

St. Xavier's College:—Goal—Crowe, Backs—Deefholts and Schmidt, Half Backs—Dunne, P. Rice, and Metcalf. Right Wing—H. Rice and H. Hughes. Centre—Junk. Left Wing—Grieff—and Manook.

Bishop's College:—Goal—Revd. Whitehead. Backs—Wingfred and Campbell. Half Backs—Monmothu, Dey and J. Bhattacharjea. Right Wing—Sircar, M. Bhattacharjea. Centre—Wheeler. Left Wing—Karr and Revd. Douglass.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CHALLENGE SHIELD.

UNITED CLUB, HOWRAH *vs.* 5TH DIVISION W. D. R. A.

These teams met on Saturday evening on the Dalhousie ground, Calcutta, before a large assembly, to play off the tie for the above trophy, and the result was in favour of the Military by one goal to *nil*. The game was well contested and fast throughout, both teams being evenly matched. The ground was in thorough playable order, and gave ample scope for the exhibition of excellent play on both sides. During the early stage of the first half, the only score of the evening was made, and though Howrah exerted might and main to equalise matters, the strong play of the Military backs averted all danger. During the second period Howrah redoubled their efforts, but failed to gain any advantage, though McLelland was within an ace of scoring, the leather having just passed over the bar, to the mortification of the vanquished team. The Military played with an unusual degree of dash, their dribbling being a feature of the game, while, on the other hand, their opponents appeared to be somewhat damped in spirits owing to the early disaster they had sustained. Howrah started the ball from the Museum end, but their opponents smartly responding, shortly after made an incursion, which proved successful. The ball travelled from end to end, though the Military appeared to have the better of the game. Onslaught after onslaught followed on the Howrah goal, but no addition to the score of the Military was made. After crossing over, Howrah put on a spurt, but their antagonists were equal to the occasion, and frustrated all their attempts. The game became brisk, both teams doing all they knew to gain some advantage, without effect. As before stated, McLelland made an excellent dribble, and all but scored. The game proceeded on the same lines as before, the leather passing from end to end, and at the final stage of the game, Taylor, the half back at Howrah, got disabled. Shortly after time was called, leaving the Militray victorious by one goal to *nil*.

United Howrah.—Goal—Turnbull. Backs—Dunsmuir, and Ribbons. Half-Backs—Taylor, McMidden, and Sherdiff. Left Wing—McLelland and Miller. Centre—Murphy. Right Wing—Anderson and R. Mcrae.

5th Div. W. D. R. A.:—Goal—Onowall. Backs—Brown and Hindlley. Half-Backs—Haslem, Martin, and McVittie. Right Wing—McDonald and Pritchard. Centre—Lomas. LeftWing—Anderson and Tomlinson.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CALCUTTA *vs.* BUFFS.

These fifteens met this season for the first time on Wednesday in a friendly game, which resulted in favour of Calcutta by two goals and a try to *nil*. The game was played on the Calcutta ground, where in spite of counter-attractions and the unfavourable climatic conditions, the attendance was large. It was a pity that a couple of hours before the proceedings commenced, a heavy downpour converted the ground into a swamp which rendered good play out of the question. The home team played with an unusual degree of vigour, having the better of the game throughout, while their opponents lacked in combination, which perhaps was due to the unplayable state of the ground. Of course, the play was no criterion regarding the respective merits of the teams, owing to the very sloppy condition of the ground, and perhaps under favourable conditions the form of the vanquished team might be different. Calcutta, to whom the ground appeared to be better suited, played with a dash that was brilliant, and should they retain this form, they should certainly have a good look in for the Rugby Challenge Cup. It may be stated here that this Club has scratched for the Association Challenge Shield, for the tie of which they played the 5th Div. W. D. R. A. the other day, when the result was a draw. During the first half, the home team scored a try, which was not improved upon, but after the interval, a drop at goal was made from a place kick, and the second try was converted into a goal. The Buffs were compelled to play on the defensive almost throughout the game, the play of the forwards of their opponents being very effective. The Buffs started the ball from the Museum end, but their opponents smartly responding, a series of scrimmages were formed in the 25 yards of the former, who were shortly after penned, and the first try for Calcutta scored through the instrumentality of E. Watson, but the attempt at goal was a failure. A series of scrimmages again followed in the territory of the Bufls, who were pressed warmly and forced to touch down. The game proceeded on the same lines as before, the Military being compelled to act on the defensive, and the leather was almost confined to their territory, where several scrimmages ensued in close proxmity to their goal. No further advantage was gained before half time. After crossing over Calcutta again pressed their antagonists, and a place kick resulted. This was dropped into goal in excellent style by E. Watson. Not long after the second try was added by Wood, and this was improved upon by E. A. Watson.

Calcutta:—Back—Orr. Three-quarter Backs—E. Watson, E. A. Watson, and Carruthers. Half-Backs—Gresson, and Bartholomew. Forwards—Walker, Pugh, Philips, Wood, McVittie, Fergusson, Kitson, Smith, and Christian.

Buffs:—Back—Manning. Three-quarter Backs—Marshall, Smith, Templeton, and Wherle. Half Backs—Porter and Shoe-Smith. Forwards—Bell, Crombie, Bevell, Lacey, Arms, Parker, Beer, and Street.

CALCUTTA *vs.* MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This match was played on Saturday evening on the Calcutta ground resulting in a win for Calcutta by three tries to *nil*. The game was uninteresting, it being an absolutely one-sided affair. The Calcutta team were too strong for their opponents both in physique and form of play, notwithstanding that they did not put in their best team. As usual Calcutta invariably had their own way in the scrimmages, and the quick following up of the forwards, together with combined play, was all that could have been wished. Some brilliant passing was shown by Calcutta towards the conclusion of the game, but their efforts were rewarded only by a single try just before time was called. Their opponents played a very good dashing game but lacked coolness. Play was started rather late, the Medical opening with a kick off. The ball was quickly returned from the opposite territory into their own. But they were successful enough to remove the ball from dangerous quarters. Bartholomew, however, shortly afterwards ran in amidst applause and claimed a try which was not improved upon. On the ball being put into play the Medical made an incursion into the Calcutta territory, but were soon forced back and eventually compelled to give a second try to Carruthers, which also was not improved upon. Soon after, half time was called. On re-starting from the onset the Medical were on the defence, and on several occasions narrowly escaped escaped incurring an additional defeat, but by strenuous efforts managed to keep their assailants back. Ultimately, however, just a few minutes before time, E. Watson ran in after a display of good passing, and added the third try. The attempt at goal proved unsuccessful. The following were the players:—

Calcutta F. C.—Back—Ryland. Three-quarter Backs—E. Watson, Carruthers and E. A. Watson. Half Backs—Bratholomew and Gresson. Forwards—Pickford, Christian, Walker, Stowell, Philips, Wood, MacPherson, Smith and Grazebrook.

Medical F. C.—Backs—W. Stewart. Three-quarter Backs—P. Kenyon, H. Kenyon, W. Turner and C. Stewart. Half-Backs—Ridsdale and Curey. Forwards—Cox, Langhorne, Rebeiro, Eates, Tapsel, Johnson, Sullivan and Du Boy.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CHALLENGE SHIELD.

HOWRAH UNITED *vs.* 21ST S. D. R. A.

In this tie, the result was in favour of Howrah by one goal to *nil*.

A libel case somewhat similar to that which Messrs. W. H. Smith successfully defended the other day has just come before one of the Correctional Courts in Paris. M. de Sesmaisons, a former Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Hayti, at present residing in Paris, was annoyed at some comments upon his conduct while in America that appeared in "The New York Tribune." The article spoke vaguely of his having acquired a certain notoriety, and of his being irresponsible for his actions in the eye of the law. As "The New York Tribune" has no property in France, M. de Sesmaisons judged it was useless to proceed against that paper, but he decided to indict M. Brentano, the proprietor of the Anglo-American Library in the Avenue de l'Opera, where copies of the offending number were sold. The plaintiff asked for 50,000 francs damages. Without admitting so extravagant a claim, the Court condemned the unfortunate newsagent, who quite possibly cannot read English, to pay 5,000 francs to the plaintiff, as well as a fine of 100 francs, and to insert the terms of the judgment in any ten newspapers M. de Sesmaisons may select.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 2.

Robinson, Lt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, off leave, from Quetta.
Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A G for Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Beville, Major-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

September 3.

Bythell, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Kamptee.
Rose, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles, on leave, from Dharmsala.
Montgomery, Capt, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Baroda.

September 4.

Quentin, Capt, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty, from Poona.
Dannay, Capt, Ms 21st Hussars, on leave, from Kashmir.

September 5.

Humming, Capt, R E, on duty, from Simla.
Lyons, Surgn-Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, from leave, from Poona.
Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—September 3.

Roseter, Major, Bo, D A A G for Musketry, on duty, to Deolalee.

September 4.

Robinson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Dharmsala.

September 5.

Quentin, Capt Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Poona.
Beville, Maj-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, off leave, to Mhow.
Bythell, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Kamptee.
Rose, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles, on leave, to Dharmsala.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, Wednesday, 6th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine & Squad drill.

Friday, 8th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Friday, 8th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

2. The following gentleman has joined the Corps as an Honorary Member:—Mr. J D McLaren.

3 The following members of the Corps having been absent from Bombay for more than three months without leave and having failed to make themselves efficient for the past season are struck off the strength of the Corps under rules 11 and 12:—Acting Bombadier A J Lennane, Gunners W C A Atkins, H Bayley, W Brown, G H Daubeny, W A Dowley, A J Faulding, G Hay, E H Hamilton, E Joyce, W Mulcahy, W C Nicholas, and J W Woolley.

4 The officers of the Corps will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Friday, the 7th instant, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* September 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr P G Melitus of the Indian Civil Service, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr L M Thornton,, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept during the absence on leave of Mr P G Melitus, or until further orders.

The Rev A E B Constable has been appointed to be a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy. The services of Mr Brown Constable are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Rev W Ellison, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be a Senior Chaplain.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev S B Taylor, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to retire from the service.

The services of Mr A Monro, Barrister-at-Law, Inspr-Genl of Education in the Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P N Bose, Depy Supt, Geological Survey of India is appointed to officiate as Supt, with effect from the 18th July 1893, during the absence on furlough of Mr R D Oldham.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

2nd-Lieut A S Capper, R A, is appointed to officiate as Sqdn Officer (on probation). 2nd Regt, Central India Horse,

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr John Grieve as consular Agent for the United States at Cochin.

The following promotions are made in the Merwara Battalion:—Jamadar Azima to be Subedar, vice Lumba, deceased and Havildar Ratna to be Jemadar, vice Azima, promoted.

Capt A P D Harris, I S C, Offg Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, is conformed in that appointment.

Lieut W C Scott, I S C Wing Officer, 38th Bengal Infy, is appointed to be Assist Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D J Burbridge, Assist Account Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr G B Bleazby, Chief Supt in the Office of Accountant Genl Punjab, is granted privilege leave for two and a half months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Secy of State for India, the tenure of appointment of Major Genl A R Badcock, C B, I S C, Commissary General in Chief, is extended to the 1st October 1896,

With the sanction of the Secy of State for India, the tenure of appointment of Col R Patch, Indian Staff Corps, Commissary Genl, Western Circle (offg Commissary General in Chief), is extended to the 12th June 1895.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Lancers.—Second Lieut T L Ormiston, wing officer, 26th Madras Infy, to be officiating squadron officer, vice Lt H H Dunlop, on furlough.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G. W. Sawyer, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, during the absence of Lieut Col J. A. Miley on leave out of India, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secry of State for India:—Lieut E Barnes, R A offg sqdn officer, 2nd Punjab Cavy, and Second Lieut A H Bridges, Durham L I, offg wing officer, 9th Bombay Infy.

Second Lieut Bridges will rank as Lieut in the Indian staff Corps subject to H M's approval. Second Lieut W F Stevenson, Bedfordshire Regt officiating wing officer, 5th Bo Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Stevenson will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentionted officers, appointed to the unattached list of the British Army fer service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in Iddia:—

Bengal—Second-Lieut A H P Harrison.
Madras—Second-Lieut C E D Davidson-Houston.
Bombay—Second-Lieut B F R Holbrooke.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Surgn-Major W A Simmonds, 12th Bengal Cavy, (p a) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt (local Major) H T Faithfull, I S C, 33rd Bengal Infy, second-in-command, Hong-Kong Regt, for one year; and Lieut W C M Woodcock, I S C, 29th Bengal Infy, wing officer, Hong-Kong Regt, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut G Watling, I S C, wing officer, 16th Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Major J de C D Meade, I S C, squadron commander, 8th Bengal Cavy, (m c) till 26th Nov; Lieut A W Warden, I S C, squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for two months; and Sub-Condr G Wilkinson, Ordnance Dept (to await troopship) for one month.

Sub-Condr A E Stoddard, Commissariat-Transport Dept, on special duty, Kashmir, is granted leave in India, (m c) for eighty-four days.

Col H P R F Crawfurd, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 1st Sept.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Behar Light Horse—C C Quinn, Esq to be Capt with effect from the 1st July 1893, vice Gale, resigned.

Bengal Nagpur Railway Vol Rifle Corps—E M Rooke, Gentleman, to be Surgn Lieut to complete the establishment.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut H V Drake Brockman resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer establishment of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Lieut R G F Bond, R E, to be Assist Engr, 2nd grade; Capt E A Edgell, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade; Lieut C M F Watkins, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade; Lieut P G Grant, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade; Major J Kellie, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade; Capt E C Stanton, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Capt B R Ward, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Capt J A Dealy, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade; Lieut H W Rushton, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade; Lieut A C L McCormick, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade; and Lieut H A Cameron, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C V Smith, Royal Navy, Assist Surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, whose tenure of appointment will expire on the 16th Nov 1893, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of six month's service in that appointment.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave in India on medical certificate:—Mr H F White, Engr. R I Marine, for six months, with effect from the 4th Aug 1893.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine:—Mr C Fuller, Engr, to be Chief Engr, vice Mr H Elcock, Chief Engr, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Humfress, Ex Engir, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, will hold the rank of Supt of Works while offg as Engr in Chief, Main Line Section, N W Railway.

Mr C W Hodson, Ex Engr, 1st grade State Railways and Engr in Chief Frontier Section N W Railway, is appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr G H List, Engr in Chief, Main Line Section, N W Railway, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr C M Davies, class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Locomotive Dept, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government.

Mr G M Drury, class II grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr R A Molloy, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J I R Dembster,

Mr A H Barron, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr 3rd class.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Assist Surgn Kshetra Pal Chuckerbutty, of the Bengal Provincial Estabt, is permitted to resign the service of Govt.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Col R G Woodthorpe, C B, R E, Offg Supt, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

The following promotion is made, with effect from the 14th Aug 1893, vice Mr B M Wilson, Sub-Assist Supt, 2nd grade, retired:—Mr H G Shaw, Sub-Assist Supdt, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assist Supt, 2nd grade.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr T J J Mills, Sub-Assist, Supt, is cancelled.

The following candidates are appointed Sub-Assist Supt, 3rd grade, on probation, in the order in which their names appear, with effect from the dates on which they join their appointments:—Messrs W Newland, W M Gorman, P Williams, Babu Amar Singh and J H S Wilson.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt C P Campbell, of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 60 days.

Capt A D Fordyce, Cantonment Magte, Nimach, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Lieut-Col J Burne, I S C, Comdt, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted privilege for 45 days,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property on the Grant Road, advertised to be SOLD TO-DAY, is POSTPONED, until further orders.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co.'s Shop, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Essa Hajee Ali Mahomed, consisting of single and double width Cashmere serge, tweed, coating, flannel, drill, cord, Italian cloth, calico, quilts, blankets, cotton and woollen shirts, coats, waistcoats, trousers, overcoats, table cloths, towels, napkins, braces, guernseys, cotton and woollen socks and stockings, handkerchieves, hats and helmets, collars, neckties, scarves, steel and tin trunks, glass door cupboards, pier glasses, tables, chairs, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture by Roberts, Jamsetji Nowroji and others, rich crockery and glassware, rich-toned mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, an English-built dog cart, lamps and all stable accessories complete, with a grey Arab horse, 14-2, age rising five, and harness complete, perfectly sound, a superior strongly-built light victoria with lamp, etc, complete, a grey gulf Arab, 15-1½, rising six, quiet to ride or drive, perfect manners, splendid action and set of new harness, lamps, oilpaintings, a number of fowls, hanging fern baskets, etc. the property of G. B. HARMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 6, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany harmonium in very good order, (nearly new), handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 strong self-driving mail-phaeton with a chesnut C B pony by Arab sire, about 4 years old, 13-3, very docile and quiet, and a set of perfectly new Japan English harness.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 11-1½ aged, goes in single and double-harness.

1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 strong-built Victoria with removeable coachbox.

AUCTION SALE OF MEXICAN T CLOTH.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Cullianjee—

20 bales each 100 pieces grey mexican T cloth, 32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs. rupee ticket.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 6, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from H A Acworth, Esquire, C S. the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m.—

Empty kerosine oil cases and tins, broken glass reservoirs and chimneys.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAIGAUM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p m, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Behram Izadiar, Committee of the Estate of Merwan Aspandiar, a lunatic, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Manoel Dooming Barretto and Ellis Monoel Barretto, the undermentioned properties :—

FIRSTLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Naigaum on the west side of the Naigaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvie and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 63, and the said house is assessed under old No 55 and Ward F new No 6470, and Street No 40, contains by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-one square yards, be the same little, more or less, and is bounded on the East by Naigaum Road, on the West partly by the ground of Can Thakoor and partly by the ground of Manoel Dooming Barretto, on the North by the property of Framjee Eduljee, and on the South by the Naigaum Road, and the said house was formerly in the occupation of Chimnajee Godidas, Telluck Negajee, Surrup Sutteedas, Yendoo Sujajee, and Hema Huckmajee and is now in the occupation of Marwadi Valaychand Nebalchand.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a dwelling house standing thereon, and situate at Naigaum, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 63, and the said house is assessed under old No 51, F Ward, new No 6172, and Street No 39, contains by admeasuremeht one hundred and seven square yards, by the same little, more or less, and bounded on the north and east by the ground of Manoel Dooming Barretto, on the west by the ground of Zoozia Jao Barretto, and on the south by the Naigaum Cross Road, and the said house was formerly in the possession of the tenants of the said Manoel Dooming Barretto and now in the occupation of Munji Kaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 6, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS :

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwading Baggage, &c.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS
AND
GUARDIANS
KINGSTON SCHOOL, YEOVIL,
SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND.
(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.)

LARGE Staff of Masters : preparation for Public Schools and Exams : fine premises, healthy situation. Every attention given to Indian Pupils. References furnished. Prospectus upon Application to Office of this Paper.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.

LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.

REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
OUR STOCK OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
For present Sowing, just to hand, in excellent condition.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(For Seasons 1893-94)

Is now ready, containing Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

(By the late R. BARTON WEST, late editor "The Indian Gardener," &c.)

The most practical work on "Gardening in India" ever published.

Cloth Rs. 5 ; a few Copies in Limp paper at Rs. 3-8.

TO LET.

WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.

A most commodious residence, Magnificent situation, extensive grounds, &c., &c.

Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.

The above PROPERTY is also FOR SALE. Apply to

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES, Mussoorie.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.......................Rs 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

ALL the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, the only fresh financial item being the payment of about £200,000 in Gold into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 38⅞d. per oz. ; and from American we have no fresh quotations for the metal, the New York Market having been closed yesterday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2⅞d.

The periodical Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with the Goat Skins Sale, at which there was a better demand, but at a reduction of 1d. per lb. The number of Goat Skins put forward at these Sales is 1,280,000 ; and of Sheep Skins 940,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening ; Surats quiet and Arrivals quiet but steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans was unchanged at 4 7-16d. per lb., but in East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach, Dhollera, Omrawattee descriptions and Bengals were 1-16d. higher. American Arrivals advanced 1-64d., the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. for September deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for January-February. The day's imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer. The New York Cotton market was closed.

In our local Cotton market only a small business has been passing to-day, and that mainly for spinner's account ; the feeling having been steady, and prices all unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 Karanja, at Rs. 192 ; while the Mills have taken 1,200 bales, consisting of 300 Akola, at Rs. 188-97 ; 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 181-7 ; 150 each of Karanja, Rs. 182-8 ; and Untni, at Rs. 171-4 ; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 196 ; Rampore Ginned, at Rs. 204 ; Unjari, at Rs. 196 ; and Bijasore, at Rs. 169½ per candy.

WHEAT.—This market remains in a quiet state, with but little export business doing, quotations being all unchanged.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, but no further movement in prices has taken place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton................................	822	bales.
Wheat	15,819	cwts.
Linseed	9,405	"
Rapeseed................................	6,361	"
Poppyseed................................	607	"
Groundnuts	1,042	"
Castorseed	2,683	"
Rice................................	6,915	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and no fresh business has been reported to-day.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	8,59,897
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	4,04,545
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	39,97,827
Government Securities	Inc.	"	19,31,790
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	3,025
Loans	Inc.	"	1,10,220
Bills Discounted and purchased...	Inc.	"	5,12,020
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	7,960
Cash	Inc.	"	24,94,561

The withdrawals from Private Deposits, which caused the Presidency Bank's last Return to show some increase in the trade demand for Money, were replaced more than fivefold in the addition of some 40 lakhs during the week covered by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day for yesterday ; and in other respects, with the Bank's Cash Balance increased by nearly 25 lakhs, and standing at 391½ lakhs, the position of Money, in its more than seasonable abundance, is virtually unchanged, although in current business there have lately been some signs of returning animation, albeit of a spasmodic character. Both in Loans and Bills Discounted the increase, though small, was greater last week than in the week preceding ; but the net diminution in trade requirements is represented by 33¾ lakhs, against an addition of 8½ lakhs shown by the previous Return. An increase in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating some 12¼ lakhs, further swelled the Cash Balance, which, however, was reduced to the figures disclosed by the Return, principally by an increase of 19¼ lakhs in the Bank's holdings of Government Securities.

EXCHANGE re-opened with a quiet feeling this morning at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand ; and at 1s. 3¼ for three months' sight Credits, at which a little business was done at the opening, and these rates gradually hardened, till 1s. 3 1-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d. Demand for the mail, were obtainable, and three months' sight Credits were quoted for September at 1s. 3 9-32d., the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........		1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...		1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3¼d.	"
Francs	do.	1·61¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull, with little doing either for Money or Account, and rates for Fours have ruled 3-16 to ¼ per cent. below those quoted at the close of last week, leaving off this evening at 104 ¾ for cash and 105 7-16 for the settlement at the end of the month. 96 is still quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES have been lifeless ; and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas and Manockji Petit Mill Scrip.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 2, as compared with the statement of August 25, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 25. Rs.	Sept. 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	52,20,143	60,89,040
Do. do. at Branches........	31,81,538	35,89,083
Other Deposits	4,26,00,001	4,65,97,828
Post Bills	7,700	7,594
Cash Credits, undrawn	42,14,611	38,17,936
Rs. ..	6,93,27,023	7,41,92,481
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,10,23,894	1,23,52,650
Cash Credits on do. do.	77,38,186	75,50,039
Loans do. do. do.	65,61,639	66,71,859
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	68,39,125	73,51,145
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,886 Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps, &c.	22,905	22,881
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	77,150	85,110
Cash and Currency Notes	3,66,68,338	3,91,62,899
Rs. ..	6,93,27,023	7,41,92,481

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Indra, 2,333 tons, Captain F L Burkill, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (2nd September), via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Hunter, Lieut Barnes, one Parsee gentleman, and 83 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo, Mrs A Williamson as cabin an 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Kola s	Russell.........	Karachi, Sept 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Gutenfels s............	Thormann ...	Hamburg.
	Beltor s................	Holman........	Karachi.
	Clan Fraser s.........	Henderson ...	Antwerp, &c.
	Indra s	Burkill	Karachi.

The steamer Kola, Captain Russell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi, via K. Coast.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bisagno, for Genoa, &c.
" Bhopal, for Madras, and Calcutta.
" Mecca, for Persian via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August.			
31	Nawab s	Corran	Bombay, Aug 12.
	Africa s	Fausset........	Moulmein, Aug 27.
	Huzara s	Blott	Bombay, Aug 8.

DEPARTURES.

August 31.—Steamers Canara and Maharani, and barque Jumna.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

WODEHOUSE—August 18, at Sea, between Aden and Suez, Charles Wodehouse, C.I.E., Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, late Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, aged 55.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARMAN—August 23, at Motihari, the wife of Mr A L Harman, of a son.

NICOLLS—August 29, at Simla, the wife of Rev G E Nicolls, Chaplain, of a son.

SHELTON—August 20, at Simla, the wife of Mr G Shelton, of a daughter.

STANBROUGH—August 28, at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, the wife of A Stanbrough, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—August 25, at Mominabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain E L Wright, 2nd Lancers, H C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VINCENT—BOILEAU—August 25, at Chupra, by the Rev H Sealy, Sutherland Arthur Vincent, of Rampore, Sarun, eldest son of Frank Vincent, Esq, of 103 Eaton Place, London, to Lucy Frances Boileau, fourth daughter of Colonel G W Boileau, late B S C, of Eaton in the county of Norfolk.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—August 30, at Monghyr, Major-General Charles Murray, Bengal Army, retired, aged 66 years.

UPSHON—September 1, at Vepery, Madras, Florence Muriel (Queenie), the dearly loved daughter of William and Florence Upshon, aged 6 years, 2 months and 22 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Shone System."—A communication on this subject from M. Edwin Ault, is held over through pressure on our space.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

THE official announcement that General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, the distinguished Bengal Officer who is at present Governor of Queensland, will succeed Lord Lansdowne in the Viceroyalty, comes upon the public by surprise, for his name was not amongst the short list of those who were supposed to be in the running. The changes have been rung upon Lord Herschell, Lord Cromer, and Lord Roberts ; but Sir Henry Norman, whose name escaped the attention of the prophets, has been selected for the highest and most responsible post in the Queen's Dominions. The new Viceroy has nothing to learn of the problems of the political and administrative problems of India ; he is familiar with them all. His long and varied experiences of Indian affairs began in 1844, when he came out as an Ensign in the Bengal Infantry. He took part in the campaign which added the Punjab to the Empire, and fought under Lord Gough, at Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He served throughout the Mutiny, was present during the whole of the siege of Delhi, and had a horse shot under him at the second Relief of Lucknow. Wounded subsequently in the campaign of Rohilkand, he nevertheless took his share of the work in the final campaigns in Oude, in the two last years of the fifties. His promotion was rapid, becoming a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1859, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1863, Major-General in 1869, and Lieutenant-General in 1877, and General in 1882. He has obtained military administrative experience in England and India, being Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, and afterwards for more than eight years Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He was member of the Viceroy's Council for seven years from 1870, and member of the Council of India for five years beginning in 1888. In 1882 he was appointed Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica, and at the conclusion of the five years' tenure of that post became Governor of Queensland. In that distant colony the mandate of her Majesty to prepare to assume the weighty responsibilities of the Indian Viceroyalty has found him, much as the messengers of the Roman Senate discovered Cincinnatus preparing his supper of turnips, and announced to him that he had been made Dictator of Rome. Sir Henry Norman, though in his sixty-seventh year, is in the full enjoyment of the intellectual and physical energy with which he was exceptionally endowed. He is a man of calm temperament, whose unrivalled experience of India and Indian problems has been supplemented and mellowed by personal contact with affairs in London and the Colonies. This is not the first time that the Viceroyalty of India, usually reserved for Peers, has been offered to a Commoner. Upon the resignation of Lord Lytton, Mr. Goschen was asked by Mr. Gladstone to fill the vacant office, and place his unquestionable talent for finance at the service of India. But although the offer was baited with a proffer of a marquisate, Mr. Goschen declined the post, which, after being twice refused, was subsequently accepted by Lord Ripon, at the pressing instance of the Prime Minister. The golden care of the Viceroyalty is felt to be a heavy burden by statesmen who know that they have everything to learn of the country they are asked to govern. The task is far less onerous and more congenial to those who, like Sir Henry Norman, are experts in all things Indian. He is a man of great ability and force of character, a fact which was no secret in India when he was member of the Viceregal Council. His genial manner and consideration for others made him a general favourite.

THE Industrial Conference at Poona met under very good auspices this year. There can not be any complaint of lukewarmness in the matter of offical countenance and support, for the Bombay Government readily acceded to a request that invitations should be given through the district officers to the Municipalities and Local Boards to send representatives, and Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, was himself present and took part in the proceedings. The Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, a Mussulman merchant of position, was voted to the chair—an incident deserving of recognition in any case, and under present circumstances especially noteworthy showing as it does that in the very home of Brahminism old prejudices are giving way to principles more in consonance with an era of progress and enlightenment. Mr. Fazulbhoy very appropriately observed that in inviting him to take part in the deliberations of the Conference, a practical illustration was given of the desire of those interested in furthering the material progress of the country, that the movement should have the support and co-operation of every section of the community without distinction of creed or race. Turning to the special work which the Industrial Association has taken up, the chairman quoted from the Census Statistics of the Indian Empire, prepared by Mr. Baines, which show that eighty per cent. of the population is dependent on agriculture, and that the proportion is increasing. India is supplying raw materials to other countries, while she is herself becoming more dependent on imports for manufactured goods. The Home Charges which are continually increasing are defrayed in Indian produce ; if they were paid in part by Indian manufactures, employment would be provided for Indian hands which are now idle. It is suggested that the Annual Agricultural Conference of Simla should include in their programme, the subject of rural industries with a view to their encouragement. The chairman while dwelling upon the necessity of fostering existing industries and reviving those which have perished forcibly insisted on the importance of giving practical education to the people through the Vernaculars, and not trusting to the effect of the higher education given in English.

On this subject the chairman was very emphatic, anticipating as it turned out some very suggestive observations which three days later fell from the Acting Principal of the College of Science, on another aspect of the same subject. Mr. Fazulbhoy, while acknowledging that higher liberal education is a boon, the value of which ought not to be underrated, expressed the fear that it cannot infuse into us that spirit, it cannot bring into being those elements, which make a nation enterprising. "It will not give us manufacturers ; it will not give us merchants ; it will not give us those vast and huge engines of progress and material prosperity—ships, steamers, and railways. I do not underestimate the value of liberal education, but, notwithstanding this, I regret the absence of commercial and industrial education. I wish that Government should find money for this latter in addition to the vast amounts at present spent on liberal education. But, if that is impossible, I would rather see the claims of technical, commercial, and agricultural education recognized and funds at the disposal of Government equitably distributed between all these branches." The chairman was thus emphatic in impressing on the Conference the necessity of giving practical instruction on industrial subjects in the Vernacular. Mr. S. Cooke, referring to a proposal brought forward by Mr. G. V. Joshi, head-master of the Sholapore High School, that agriculture should be taught on a comprehensive system, with a Central Agricultural College at Poona, and in the District High Schools with farms, gave a very discouraging account of the attempt to give instruction on agriculture to the pupils who are now attracted to colleges. After fourteen years of effort at the Poona College the agricultural class which began with thirty-two pupils has dwindled down until there is now only one pupil in excess of the number of scholarships. Not a single student has passed through the agricultural class ; a fact from which Mr. Cooke draws the not unnatural conclusion that they have not yet got hold of the right stamp of pupils for the diffusion of agricultural education. He holds that if agricultural education is to touch the masses it must touch the ryots and not the Brahmin clerk. This was practically what the chairman had said in other words, and from a different standpoint. Mr. Ozanne deems Mr. Joshi's proposal premature, and suggests that Dr. Voelcker's plan of dovetailing agricultural education with the highest and the lowest teaching in the existing schools, pictorial reading lessons being given in agricultural primers. Apart from this question of means, the great end which the chairman wished the Conference to strive for, is the restoration of the former ideal set forth in the official memorandum on the Progress of India, namely, "India, a self-contained country, where every tract more or less making its own clothes from its own cotton, producing its own iron, making its own tools, growing and consuming its own food." The idea has its captivating side, as has that of the poet's dream of every rood of ground maintaining its man. But it is not the ideal which the world at large—outside China—has ever striven to realise. Foreign commerce, the interchange of indigenous produce for the merchandise of other nations, has subsisted since the times of the Phœnicians, and it is not likely that we shall see the end of it in our time. Every one must heartily concur in the hope that Indian industries will receive a new and a large development, for if man can not live by bread alone a nation can not hope to prosper by agriculture alone, though for every nation the culture of the soil is the most indispensable of its industries. The Chairman, it is right to add, did not limit his horizon to the prospect of making India a self-contained country of the Chinese pattern. He believes in the possibility of making this country the producer and manufacturer of the whole world—a dream which is not absent from other minds, in respect to America. We can scarcely follow Mr. Fazulbhoy when he says that the royal road to the achievement of that *summum bonum* for India is the conversion of the Government to the belief that the interest of the rulers and the ruled in this matter are not conflicting but identical. It would not be difficult to convert the Government to that view ; the only difficulty would be that inseparable from converting the converted.

On Monday, Captain F. Beauclerk, who has given valuable assistance to this movement to hasten the industrial development of India, read a paper on the application of capital to industry. He put his finger on the fact that India has hitherto not known how to take advantage of the modern system of combining individual resources by means of companies, and adding to available resources by the use of credit. It might, indeed, be said that India has reversed the process, and instead of utilising actual capital and adding to it by the use of credit a sort of inductive process analogous to that employed by the electrician to quadruple the amount of energy in his original coil, buries his bullion under the floor and hides it from every eye, even his own. We believe Captain Beauclerk is one of those who hold with Mr. Chaplin, that the amount of hoarded silver in India, ranges from one hundred and thirty to two hundred crores. That a vast hoard of buried wealth does exist in this country, there is no doubt whatever, but we incline to credit those who see reason to conclude that the most of it is coin of the realm—a conclusion which derives considerable plausibility from the proved fact that, when the famous Tantia Bheel and his lieutenants looted isolated villages in the distant forests of the Central Provinces, they not unfrequently carried away sums in hard cash amounting to Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. There is no mention in the proceedings of the criminal courts of uncoined silver being part of the loot. Were this now wasted wealth turned into paying investments, the Poona Conference would find much of its work already done. It would give far larger resources than Captain Beauclerk stipulates for—three millions sterling per annum, to be invested in the development of remunerative undertakings in the mofussil. That there is room for enterprise in that direction is admitted by every one. Captain Beauclerk speaks of twenty-five millions sterling going from India every year to pay for imports which could be manufactured in the country. The estimate is perhaps too large, for the greater portion of the merchandise imported can be made in England, or Belgium, or Germany more economically than it is possible to manufacture them in a country where the supply of coal is wofully deficient alike in quantity and quality. But a good deal could undoubtedly be done. We published some time ago a list of articles imported into India, which could unquestionably be manufactured here. Amongst them was glass in all its forms, the breakages of which is on an average twenty-five per cent. of the quantity imported, all of which has to be paid for directly or indirectly by the importer and the consumer. There must be a large margin for profit in such matters, quite irrespective of the fact that every article going through the Suez Canal has to pay what is in effect a very heavy import duty. Captain Beauclerk despairs of getting the Natives of India to put their money into companies for the development of local industries outside the Presidency cities, unless the Government grant monopolies or give guarantees. We are afraid it will take a good deal of pertinacious insistance to induce a nineteenth century Government, to revert to the system of monopolies, once regarded as indispensable, but now regarded as an exploded economic heresy. There is, however, much that is suggestive and informing in Captain Beauclerk's paper which will well repay perusal.

IT may seem paradoxical, but it is undoubtedly true that had Mr. H. M. Stanley refrained from rescuing Emin Pasha, that unfortunate scientist, soldier, explorer, and administrator would not have been massacred and eaten, with his Nubian escort of thirty soldiers, by Manyema cannibals. Until Stanley, leaving his ill-spared rear guard behind, forced his way through the forests to the territory where Emin had gallantly held his own at the head of a large body of Egyptian troops, who remained faithful to him, the ruler and civilizer of the Equatorian Province was in a position of comparative security. The advance of strangers with the avowed intention of taking their ruler and general of the army with them to the coast spread consternation amongst his troops, and they rose in mutiny, not against his authority, but to prevent his apprehended evasion. They returned to their duty, and would have still supported their friend and benefactor had not Stanley with characteristic obstinacy said in effect: "I have come to rescue you, and whether you like it or not, rescued you shall be." Emin was taken to the coast sorely against his will. His real wishes in the matter were not left in doubt ; once he found himself again a free agent, he returned to the African depths, which have such a fatal charm for men who, like Livingstone and himself, have lost the desire to return to the cold conventionalities of civilised life. After many wanderings, Emin, no longer the General of an Army, and the ruler of a Province, but an explorer with insufficient means, and a small escort of thirty men—just sufficient to furnish forth a tribal feast, has been with his half-starved followers eaten by the Manyema. Poor Emin was destined to explore the African interior to the bitter end.

THE s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, on Sunday, at 11 a.m.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS will preside at the meeting of Mahomedans and Hindus to be held this afternoon at four o'clock in the Town Hall. The arrangements in connection with the meeting are being made by the committee, which consists of several Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen.

THE 1st Squadron of the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, who were brought to Bombay to assist in suppressing the recent riots, return to Poona by special trains to-day.

ALL the accused who were arrested for complicity in the Mohurrum riot at Sukkur have been committed to the Sessions by the Magistrate, Mr. Brayson. Mr. T. Hart Davies has, it is understood, been selected as Special Judge to try the case.

THE Season Reports of the Central Provinces for the past week, are summarised in the following general remarks.—The heavy rain which has fallen during the past week, seems to have been beneficial every where, and especially in the rice districts to the south of the Provinces, where rain was badly required. Prospects are now generally very favourable, except perhaps in those districts where they have however greatly improved.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR has contributed Rs. 600 to the Poona Horse Show, and has intimated his desire to distribute in person about Rs. 2,500 as prizes to breeders, as well as to buy some good animals. In reply to the request of the President of the Industrial Conference, soliciting a visit, the Maharaja expresses his regret at his inability to attend personally, and marks his appreciation of the Association's efforts in reviving Indian Industrial Arts, by sending a deputation on his behalf, consisting of Deputy Minister Rai Nanekchand Chief Justice Dhurandhar, and Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte.

THE Madras Government has, on a representation made by the Board of Revenue, after consulting various authorities on the subject, decided upon withdrawing the Mrdras Game and Fish Preservation Bill, which was approved of in G.O., dated 31st March, 1892, No. 19, and has directed that steps be taken in the Revenue Department to extend the application of the Nilgiri Forest rules approved in G. O., dated 1st July, 1893, No. 580, Revenue Department, to certain specified localities outside that district. The adoption of this course will, it is thought, meet all requirements, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State have been informed accordingly.

MR. KYRLE BELLEW has arrived in Calcutta, to make arrangements for his Company which opens at the Corinthian Theatre in the beginning of October. With Mrs. Brown Potter, who took Calcutta by storm, and a band of first class London professionals, this should be quite the biggest thing that Calcutta has seen for some time, observes the *Saturday Journal*. Calcutta will be empty during the Pujas, but after that Mr. Bellew may expect crowded houses.

AN art which is carried to a high degree of excellence in the East, but which seems in some danger of docaying, is that of ornamental bookbinding. Some notion of the skill of Oriental craftsmen in this branch of design may be, gathered from specimens given in the latest issue of the "Journal of Indian Art and Industry." The best of these specimens, says Colonel Holbein Hendley, come from Ulwar, and are doubtless of Persian origin. Few approach in goodess of design and in carefullness of execution of the work of Kari Ahmed and his sons, who were some years in the employ of the Chief of Ulwar. The grandsons have now succeeded to the sons, however, and in their hands the art is likely to become a mere trade. In India, a man of real genius develops an art from some hints he receives from strangers, or it may be, diicovers it himself, but from jealousy or from fear of destroying his monopoly, teaches only the members of his own family, who may or may not share his skill, and thus in the course of a generation or two, nothing remains but a shadow or parody of perhaps an exquisite production.

THE *Indian Engineer* hears that the four great French Railway Companies, are experimenting with electric motors, which they affirm will ultimately supersede those driven by steam. The shape of the new engines will be slightly more elongated and heavier than those now in use. Steam will be used, but only to drive the electric motor. According to accounts, the electric locomotive will be able to travel at about 120 miles per hour.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

It is officially announced that General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., at present Governor of Queensland, will succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India.

The *Times* and *Daily News* express surprise at the appointment of Sir Henry Norman to the Viceroyalty of India, but generally approve it.

THE SIAM QUESTION AND THE PROTECTION OF BRITISH INTERESTS.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Rosebery said that the Marquis of Dufferin had returned to Paris, with the fullest instructions to protect British interests in Siam.

EXTRA SITTINGS IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone brought forward a motion to suspend the midnight Rule, and hold Saturday sittings for the rest of the Session, which was carried by a majority of sixty-seven votes after the closure had been enforced.

THE FATE OF EMIN PACHA.

MASSACRED AND EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

Mr. Swann, a Missionary from Ujiji, has arrived in London, and reports that Emin Pacha, and thirty Nubian soldiers were undoubtedly massacred and eaten at Manyema.

CHINESE PREPARATION ON THE MEKONG.

The *Times* Bangkok correspondent states that the Chinese are preparing in Southern Yunnan and Quangsi to protect their interests on the Left Bank of the Mekong River.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 25th ultimo left here for Bombay, at 4 o'clock, this morning, and the s. s. Parramatta for Colombo and Australia left at the same time.

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THE GILGIT COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Major Twigg, commanding the troops at Gilgit, will go on leave shortly.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The date cannot be fixed for the present Viceroy's departure, till Sir Henry Norman arranges the date of his arrival in India.

It has been practically decided that Colonel Ardagh will not remain as Private Secretary to the new Viceroy, as he is so well acquainted with India himself; neither will Lord William Beresford.

THE KABUL MISSION.

No official communication has yet been received from the Amir.

LEAVE.

Mr. C. Ribbenthrop, Inspector-General of Forests goes on privilege leave from 20th December to 1st March, Mr. A. Hill officiates.

RELIEF OF GARRISONS.

The garrisons at Kajuri Kach and Dera Ismail Khan will be relieved every six months.

TRANSPORT SUPPLIES FOR GILGIT.

Two hundred Government transport mules are being withdrawn from stations in the Bengal Presidency for the purpose of taking up supplies to Gilgit, which are now to be pushed forward, *via* the Khagan route, with the least possible delay. Hired carriage to supplement the above to the extent necessary is also being entertained.

The road from Babusar to Chilas is now reported open for mule transport.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN BURMA.

The Government have sanctioned an early construction of permanent telegraph lines from Bhamo to Numram and Fort Stedman to Mono, and a temporary line from Wamgmaw to Suna *via* Kaza.

THE CHOLERA.

No cases of cholera have occurred during the last month amongst the troops of the Bengal Army.

STATE ACCOMMODATION FOR RETIRED WARRANT OFFICERS.

The Government have decided, in connection with the question of provision of State accommodations for retired warrant officers awaiting allotment of troopship passage, that these officers should be provided with quarters on payment of rent of their respective ranks subject to the condition that public quarters in excess of those required for duty-men are available.

TROUBLES WITH THE CHINS.

Steps are to be taken shortly to punish the Chins for cutting telegraph wires.

COLONEL WILMOT'S JOINTED LANCE.

Colonel Eardley Wilmot's jointed lance has not been approved of, and it is practically decided that it will be finally rejected.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Amir's reply is expected now in two or three days. Information received on Friday last to the effect that all things were ready for the mission, was from most authentic quarters, and the delay of the Amir is inexplicable.

THE LEWIS-WALTON BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 5.

Judgment was given this evening in the Lewis-Walton breach of promise case. The Judge, after a lengthy review of the evidence, found a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her Rs. 5,000 damages and costs.

TRANSFER OF KOHIMA TO THE MILITARY POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 5.

The question of making over Kohima in the Naga Hills to the military police is likely to be again considered with a view to the better concentration of the Gurkha Regiments in Assam.

THE RANGOON RECORDERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 5.

Mr. Agnew, Recorder of Rangoon, takes leave in November. Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Small Cause Court Judge of Calcutta, who officiated as Recorder five years ago, will again officiate.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, SEPT. 5.

On Monday evening, a public meeting of the people of Dharwar, was held to express their deep sense of regret at the untimely death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang. Several speeches were made, and it was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved family.

LADY HARRIS' FETE TO SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDANT).

POONA, SEPT. 5.

Lady Harris' fete to the school-children of Poona, which came off this afternoon, was a great success. Invitations were issued to all the schools in Poona, about fifteen hundred children attending. Lady Harris and the Government House Staff, assisted by a number of ladies, looked after the wants of the children, and camels, donkeys, and performers of all kinds provided them with amusement. After a sumptuous tea each child received a present, and bags of sweats were freely distributed among them. Lord and Lady Harris were loudly cheered by the little ones. General Blundell and Mrs. Blundell, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The weather was splendid.

CRICKET.

POONA *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Y. M. C. A. terminated to-day in a victory for Poona by 157 runs. When play ceased on Monday, Poona were 59 to the good on the first innings, and seventy-two for the loss of five wickets in the second. The Y. M. C. A. in their second innings only made 43, of which Mr. Boileau contributed 14.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

At the fourth meeting of the Industrial Conference held this morning, Mr. Modak in the chair, several members explained the various exhibits, both in English and Marathi. The explanations were listened to with great attention, evoking considerable comment and discussion.

The third Industrial Conference closed this evening after a very lengthy sitting, with Captain Beauclerk in the chair. Many of the resolutions which had been passed in the two previous Conferences were re-affirmed. Resolutions were passed, thanking the gentlemen who had read papers at the present Conference and authorising the Managing Committee of the Industrial Association to draw up a report and submit the same to the Government. It was proposed by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, and seconded by Rao Bahadur G. G. Gokale, both delegates representing Poona City and the Municipality, and resolved that this Conference resolves that industrial associations be requested to take the necessary steps to induce the Municipalities in the various districts to establish schools or small factories in connection with technical schools for instructions in some simple manufacture, such as soap-making, rope and twine-making, &c.

In closing the Conference, Captain Beauclerk said that if anybody wished to start any industry and required the necessary information, they might write either to himself or to the Committee, and every assistance would be rendered to them.

It was finally resolved that the next Industrial Conference Committee would meet on September 2nd, next year.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 4.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, *via* Lamu and Mombassa, on the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2¾

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97½ ex
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾ ex-divd.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-8
Bar Silver	33 7-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 11 a.m., on Sunday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden, with the Parramatta, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr G Martin, Miss N Martin, Miss E Martin, Rev and Mrs Lawson, Lieut P H Cunningham, Mr T B Varty, Lieut L P Chapman.

From Brindisi : Mr H C Fanshawe, Lieut Leslie, Mr Halifax, Mr A C Pereira, Mr W D Sheppard, Mr J H Du Boulay, Capt Ross, Major Muir, Mr C H Longley, Mrs Monk, Mr H S Guinness, Capt G Pointon, Mr C J Hallifax, Mrs Muir.

For Madras : Mr Wm Rowe, Mr A B Todd, Mr E Guinness.

For Colombo : Mrs Geake, Mr Anthony Bertlin Mr and Mrs Beck, Mr C Wren.

For Kurrachee : Mr and Mrs R C Plowden, three children and nurse, Mr and Mrs R T Spence.

BOMBAY ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

THE Annual Association Football Tournament of the Bombay Rovers' Football Club will be played off on the Cooperage Ground, Bombay, on 23rd October, and following dates. The competition is open to all Association Football Teams in India. The winners of the Tournament shall be entitled to hold the Rovers' Silver Challenge Cup (value £70) for twelve months, returning it in time for the next season's competition, and, in addition, a medal will be presented to each member of the winning team. The Rules of the Bombay Rovers' Football Tournament, 1893, will be observed. Copies will be supplied to all competing teams. The rough Play Rules and Bye-laws will be *rigidly* enforced. Teams or players violating these will be disqualified and suspended from taking part in the Tournament. Entries close on the 12th October, and the ties will be drawn on the 14th October. All teams entering are entitled to send representatives to the drawing of the ties. Entrance Fee, Rs. 20 for each team. Further particulars and information may be had on application to Mr. Angus Brown, honorary secretary.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following will be the programme for this afternoon, commencing at 5-15 p.m.

I.—" Ring tent-pegging "—Horses and ponies. A ring will be affixed to the peg, and both must be taken together.

II.—" Jumping Competition, "—(*a*) Horses (*b*) ponies.

III.—" Polo Ball Chase "—Competitors to ride over a hurdle to a point, dismount, run 10 yards, pick up three polo balls, and return over hurdle. Riders must carry the polo balls in their hands.

IV.—Umbrella and Cheroot Race.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.

Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat close at Karachi, at 7 a. m. on Thursday.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	79·4

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	80·1
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	79·0

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE other night, says the *Sind Gazette*, while the Hindus of Sukkur were celebrating a minor local holiday by burning lamps in rows along the bank of the Indus, in honor of their river-god, a number of Mahomedan roughs, from sheer love of mischief, put out the lamps and poured some of the oil into their shoes to soften them. And all this was done in the presence of the worshippers ! The police arrested five men who have been made to furnish securities for good behaviour in the future, the ringleader to the amount of Rs. 3000.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 26th Aug., were for passengers, etc., Rs. 71,339 and for goods, &c.. Rs. 1,14,248, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 14,030, making altogether Rs. 1,99,617, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 237-10-3. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,63,058-11-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 194-1-11.

SOME commotion was caused in the Mainroad, Ballarat East, on the 2nd ultimo, says the *Melborne age* by the excited movements of a Hindoo hawker named Glomley Mahomet, who, flourishing a tailor's shears, threatened to murder several persons in the street. During his frenzy the man entered a shop near Barkly-street, and smashed 15 panes of glass in the windows, and when remonstrated with by a fellow countryman, he made several ineffectual thrusts at him with the shears, the blades of which were about 9 inches in length. Terrified by the conduct of the Hindoo a number of Chinese fled from the adjacent camp, and several shopkeepers closed and barred their doors against the lunatic. The police, on being summoned, had some difficulty in closing with the madman, and in a tussle which took place in the centre of the road, Glomley Mahomet, who is a powerfully built man, about 40 years of age, hacked with the shears blades the hands of Constable Mann, and with the same weapon also made several attempts to stab Constable M'Conville. When secured, the prisoner was placed in a straight jacket and lodged in the lunatic cell at the western lockup. Glomley Mahomet, who is one of about 20 Hindoos who have long been a nuisance in the Ballarat district, was before the city court on a charge of lunacy, but singular to say was set at liberty as it was stated that he was a harmless character. He is said to be temperate in his habits, but is frequently subject to outbursts of passion in which he displays a craving for human blood.

THE use of the bicycle for military purposes, after having developed with great rapidity in France, has suddenly received a check. General Loizillon, the Minister of War, has, it appears, little faith in it. He has issued an order that the cyclist corps are only to be used on prepared ground. In time of war, he says, their use, even if no account is taken of the liability of the machines to break, is likely to cause serious miscalculations, and they can only rarely be substituted for men on horseback. The cyclists henceforth, therefore, or until some successor to General Loizillon more favourable to them is appointed, will be reserved, by his instructions, for garrison duty, for the great manœuvres, and in time of war for certain easy communications at the rear of the forces.

A ODESSA correspondent says that, the tonnage tax imposed upon all German vessels or ships carrying the German flag trading with or between Russian ports, has practically put a stoppage for the time to the operations of two-thirds of the whole German mercantile fleet in the Baltic.

DURING the first few months of the present year several halls of entertainment in the metropolis, including the Strand Theatre, the Pelican Club, and Henglers Cirque, were brought to the hammer, but in no case was a sale effected. The Court of Chancery is, however, determined to leave no stone unturned in its efforts to dispose of the last-mentioned property, and arrangements were made to have it submitted to public competition, again, at the close of August. The building is capable of accommodating three thousand persons. The auctioneer who officiated at the recent sale says that " at a small cost it could be transformed into a first-class theatre." Whether this anvantage will be again put forward it is hard to say, but it is evident there are many who think that the present stock of playhouses more than satisfies the requirements of the theatre-going public.

IT is reported from Constantinople that a favourite daughter of the Sultan fell out of a window in the Yildiz Kiosk, as she was playing with her ball; sustaining a fracture of the skull. The surgeon of the Seraglio succeeded in saving the life of his patient, but the Sultan is said to be in a state of great anxiety in consequence of the accident.

THE French Minister of Public Instruction, has issued a circular which will have the effect of greatly stimulating the study of the English language in France. In all the higher schools and training colleges the compulsary studies hitherto have included two modern languages, one of which must be German. This order is now annulled. Two modern languages will be the rule as before and one will remain at the option of the pupil, but as to the other he can choose between German and English. Moreover, the time given to the study of German is reduced by two hours, while that devoted to English is increased by the same length of time, and pupils will begin their English lessons one year earlier than hitherto.

THE newly-opened Corinth Canal is about 80 feet broad all the way from Isthmia and Posidonia. At the latter place there is a harbour protected by two moles, on which lighthouses are to be erected. At that end there is also a ferry. The bed of the canal is of croncrete throughout, and a pathway about 8 feet in breadth, cut out of the rocks, runs along the whole length of it on either side. At present this struck a Germany traveller as being rather dangerous, seeing that there was no railing ; but he was assured that ample protection would soon be afforded. In a long account of the opening ceremony, which has appeared in a German paper, it is said that several awkward accidents nearly occured on that occasion. While the procession of fifteen ships was passing through from Isthmia, several boats and ships had unexpectedly entered the canal at the other end, and some slight collisions occurred. As it was, one of the men-of-war got through with some difficulty. The transit lasts about five-and-thirty minutes.

THERE is some talk of a new service of luxuriously equipped trains to run daily between London and Vienna, in connection with the Orient Express, which will enable travellers from England to reach the East without passing through Paris. The Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits offers to put on the line a complete train from Ostend, to start after the arrival of the midday boat from Dover ; so that passengers leaving London at 11 in the morning, will be at Vienna at half-past 7 the following evening. On the return journey the start from Vienna is to be at 9.20 a. m., and London would be reached at half-past four the following afternoon. The Belgiam authorities have been energetically advocating the scheme, and the " Kolnische Zeitung " learns that it has been approved of by the Austrian and Bavarian Railways, while no opposition is expected from the Hessian or Prussian Ministries. The same paper records a curious little fact in connection with these new trains, which are now to be seen all over Europe. The German peasantry has christened them " concertina trains," after the flexible hood which connects the cars.

MADAME PATTI will sail on October 28 by the Lucania on her farewell tour of the United States, and her company, which will include Madame Fabbri, MM. Novara, Lely, Galassi, and Mascheroni, with Signor Arditi as conductor, will leave on the same day via Southampton. The season will open in New York on November 9, and the tour, which will comprise forty concerts, will extend to Caliafornia, each programme including an act from an opera given in costume. The season will end in New York in April, but before she leaves America Madame Patti will produce the new one-act opera by Signor Pizzi of which mention has already been made. Before she sails for New York, Madame Patti will undertake a short tour of the English provinces, under the management of Messrs. Harrison; and on her return she will probably give one or more concerts at the Albert Hall.

AT Liverpool Assizes, Mr. Justice Lawrence sitting without a jury, has been called upon to decide a dispute as to whether a certain stream called the Whitewell Brook, running through a farm tenanted by John Cropper, of Lower Clough Bottom, Newchurch, Rossendale, had been fouled through the action of the Burry Corporation and of Enoch Tempest, a contractor. On behalf of the plaintiff, it was submitted that the brook was used for watering cattle, but that in the course of certain works connected with the making of a reservoir near by, in connection with the Bury water supply, lime and cement had been thrown into it, and that in consequence several cows that drank at the stream had become ill and died. Practically the plaintiff had had to discontinue the rearing of cattle in consequence. For the defence it was more than hinted that agricultural depression had more to do with Mr. Cropper's retirement from the business, than the quality of the water, samples of which were submitted to an analyst and declared by him to be in excellent condition. According to the sworn testimony on the other side, however, a fouler stream never existed. This being so, Mr. Justice Lawrence decided to disregard what had been said by the experts, and gave judgment to the plaintiff for 120*l*. and costs.

THE question " Is Shoplifting on the Increase ? " is treated in the columns of our contemporary, "The Warehouseman and Draper." That drapers suffer more than other tradesmen from this offence is the misfortune of their stock. It has always been so, and our contemporary finds a dialogue in an old play, with the title of " Theeves Falling Out ; or, True Men Come by Their Goods," which furnishes some comparisons. The parties in converse are a " he-foyst " and a " she-foyst," and the woman says to her companion, " Suppose you are good at a 'lift' —that is to say, shoplifting—in mercers' shops, with haberdashers of small wares, haberdashers of hats and caps, &c., who be more cunning than we women, in that we are most trusted, for they little suspect us, and we have as close conveyance as you men ; though you have cloakes, we have skirts of gownes, band-baskests, the crownes of our hats, our plackets, and, for a need, false bags under our smocks, wherein we may convey more closely than you." This was written in 1637, and although implicit confidence in womankind may have been given up since then, shop rogueries run much on the same lines.

IN view of the numerous fatal and other accidents caused by petroleum and paraffin lamps, the London County Council have issued a number of suggestions in regard to the construction and management of lamps, founded partly on recommendations by Sir Frederick Abel and Mr. Boverton Redwood, after investigations into the causes of accidents. These suggestions are divided into three groups. The first relates to the construction of lamps, and on this point it is strongly urged that the oil reservoir should be of metal, instead of china, glass, or other fragile material so commonly used, while it is further said that the wick should be enclosed in a tube of thin sheet metal open at the bottom, and reaching almost to the bottom of the oil reservoir. Then it is recommended that every lamp should have a broad, heavy base and a proper extinguishing apparatus. The " heavy base " is an important matter, as tending to prevent the upsetting of lamps, for the upsetting is one of the most fruitfull causes of serious accident. It was, for instance, the cause of a fatal accident reported in our colums yesterday. Special attention is directed to the management of wicks, and as to extinguishing, it recommended that after the wick has been lowered till there is only a small flickering flame, a sharp puff of breath should be sent across the top of the chimney, but not down it.

AN Odessa Correspondent says that in eighteen governments of European Russia there were, during the last week for which the official report is made, a total number of 496 cases of cholera and 186 deaths. According to unofficial but trustworthy reports reaching this city from Podolia, there were upwards of 1,400 cases and nearly 500 deaths in that government during the last ten days.

A STARTLING paragraph appeared a week or two ago in a Turin newspaper. Under the heading of " Capture of a Criminal," it said :—" The other day the police at length succeeded in capturing the famous coiner, Giacomino. The Mayor, the Prefect and all having special invitations, crowded round him in the attempt to shake him by the hand. The band played the Royal march, while the mob, which crowded around the entrance to the station, applauded enthusiastically. A grand banquet will be given to-morrow in honour of the great statesman. Fortunately law and order are safe in Italy. The populace did not give the reception to the coiner, but to Signor Giolitti, the Italian Prime Minister. The type of two paragraphs had got mixed in the office of the paper, that was all.

THE proposal to substitute the study of some modern language for Latin at schools, which has many and powerful advocates elsewhere, find little favour in Scotland. Either from tradition or from a conviction of the utility of the subject, Latin retains a strong hold on the Scottish schools. It may confidently be asserted, says Mr. Henry Craik, in his report on Secondary Education in Scotland, in 1893, that in any school where it forms a considerable part of the curriculum, the intelectual standard of the school may be tested by the results in the Latin examination. In no subject is slipshod or superficial work more surely detected, and in none is the candidate forced to trust more to his own unaided efforts and power of attention. It is sometimes found, however, that the candidtes introduce into Latin prose, words that are clearly a reminiscence from their French or German lesson. This does not necessarily prove carelessness or inattention. In some cases it shows that the pupils are engaged on more subjects than they can fairly master.

A STATE of lawlessness appears to reign in many parts of the Caucasus. Scarcely a day passes that some act of violence or brigandage is not chronicled. The latest number of the "Kaspi" to hand reports that a few days ago the district police commissary of Dshebatch, with five mounted gendarmes, pursued a band of robbers led by a notorious criminal named Abbas-Mansum-Oglu, and over-took them on the open steppe about nightfall. One of the bandits was killed and two wounded and taken prisoners. The leader, whose horse was shot under him, and the rest of the band escaped in the darkness. One gendarme was killed and another seriously wounded. On the following day the gendarmes ran Abbas to earth, when, refusing to surrender, he was shot. In one district a band of mounted and well-armed Tartars are continually harrying the workmen engaged in the construction of the Tiflis-Alexandropol chaussee. This gang, whose secret den is hidden away somewhere in the fastnesses of the Bosobdal hills, after stripping its victims, carries then into the neighbouring forest, binds their limbs, and leaves them to their fate. Fifty persons have recently been treated in this manner, notwithstanding the fact that there is a police-station with a mounted staff close by.

A YOUNG lady who became engaged at 15 and lost her lover after seven years, has obtained 200*l*. from him in a Birmingham court. In her cross-examination she stated that at last she noticed a great difference in defendant's conduct. He used to make appointments and not keep them, and he was different in every way.—Did he come to your house ? Yes, but not so frequently. Instead of coming two or three times a day he used to let a week pass by.—Mr. Vachell : You are only twenty-three now, and I see by your letter you have had chance after chance of being advantageously settled ?—Plaintiff : I have had.--Were you very fat before the loss of weight after Blackpool ? (Laughter.)—I was very much stouter than now, but I am getting better.

ONE who was her fellow passenger to Suez writes an interesting accoun of the little daghter of Emin Pacha, Ferida, commonly called " Ferry." She is nine years of age, has finely-cut features, and glowing black eyes, shadowed by thick, overhanging, black eyebrows. Her raven hair falls in pretty natural ringlets over her forehead. She has a peculiar complexion ; a kind of golden terra-cotta colour. Her figure is well proportioned, and she has small hands and feet. Her walk is extremely free and gracefull, and her voice soft and deep. The child is very happy with a flaxhaired doll from " Uleia " (Europe). She speaks with those who have travelled in her native country in the dialect, but she can also speak German, French, and Italian.

TO-DAY'S MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, who is expected to arrive in Bombay from Poona this morning, presides at the meeting, to be held in the Town Hall, in the afternoon, to consider in what manner relief should be afforded to the sufferers by the late riots, and to notify as widely as possible the reconciliation that has taken place between the two communities. Invitations to the meeting have been issued in the names of the following twenty-eight Hindu and twenty-eight Mahomedan gentlemen. Hindu—Messrs. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Raghunathdas Gopaldas, Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, Chattoorbhooj Morarjee, Jivraj Balloo, Vassunjee Khimjee, Dharamsey Sunderdas, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Narayen Ganesh Chandawarker, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Damodhar Tapidas, Raojee Venayek Sunkersett, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Daji Abajee Khare, Premchund Roychund, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmookh, Messrs. Shamrao Pandurang, Bhimacharya Zalkiker, Shewlal Motilal, Sevaram Khosalchund, Bansilal Abirchand, and Ghellabhai Haridas. Mahomedan—Cazee Shaik Mahomed Moorgay, Cazee Mahomed Saley bin Abdulla Latiff, H. H. the Aga Khan, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazulbhai Visram, N. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, R. M. Sayani, Aga Abdul Hoosein Hajee Zenail Abdin Shirazee, Hajee Mahomed Islam Mukba, Bapu Saheb Jetaker, Hajee Hassum Abdulla Nooranee, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Jusub, Hajee Saboo Sidik, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Haji Cassum Haji Jusub, Fazloolabhai Heptulabhai, Dawoodbhai Ebrahim, Ebrahim Nooroodin, Goolam Hoosein Rogay, Fateh Ali Shaik Adum, Badrudin Abdulla Koor, Najmudin Tyebji, Amirudin Tyebji, Hajee Hassum Hajee Soomar, Cassum Hajee Mitha, Oomer Jamal Vyanee, and Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy. From 700 to 800 invitations have been issued. The Presidency Magistrates, the chief military and police officers, the special magistrates, the commanding officers of the Volunteer Corps, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, and other European and Parsee gentlemen have been invited.

THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

YESTERDAY Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, sat with Mr. Justice Candy on the Appellate Side of the High Court for the first time since the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.

Sir Charles Sargent, on taking his seat, addressed the members of the native Bar thus :—

Since the Court sat last, a very sad occurrence has taken place in the death of our colleague, the late Mr. Justice Telang—an event which has caused the deepest regret not only to myself and my colleagues and the legal profession generally, but to the various classes of the community. To you, gentlemen, who were acquainted with Mr. Justice Telang in private life, it is unnecessary for me to enlarge on the grace of manner and gentleness of disposition, which made him a favourite with all with whom he was brought into contact. I would rather speak of him as a member of the profession to which we all belong. To me he appeared to possess in a very remarkable degree that combination of intellectual and moral qualities, which is so important in the exercise of judicial functions. With a very accurate knowledge of law generally and its principles, he combined reasoning powers of a high order, and an acute intellect. But what was even more remarkable in him was the calmness of judgment and freedom from bias, which made his opinion on all subjects connected with the Court so valuable to his colleagues. His deep and accurate knowledge of the Hindu Law was, I need scarcely say, such as to make it invaluable to the other members of the Court. The loss of such a colleague is a very serious one to the Court, and we one and all feel it most deeply. But it is scarcely in a less degree a loss to the community at large. As a man of liberal mind and interested in all the political and social questions, which stir men in the present day, he brought to their consideration a calm judgment and moderation, which always gave his counsel and advice a special value with the cultured members of the community. I and my colleagues must all regret his untimely death as severing us from a valued colleague and friend.

Rao Saheb Wasudeo Jugannath Kirtikar, Government Pleader, said : My Lord Chief Justice,—I cannot find language adequate enough to express our feelings of grief occasioned by the sad death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Talang. We, the members of the native Bar, fully concur in every sentiment which your Lordship has given expression to concerning that eminent man. Most of us were on terms of intimate friendship with him, and had occasion to mark with pleasure and appreciate with esteem the many noble qualities he possessed, both of head and heart. By his amiable disposition, and agreeable and winning manners, Mr. Justice Telang had endeared himself to every one with whom he came in contact. His academic career was singularly brilliant. Naturally gifted with remarkable talents, and aided by steady and studious habits, he soon became at college famous for literary attainments of a very high order in European and Oriental lore. His rise in the world had been rapid, but fully deserved. Mr. Justice Telang attained a position of eminence which no native has yet attained. He was always justly held in great esteem for his many public and private virtues, and deservedly considered a leader of the native community, enjoying at the same time the confidence of the ruling nation, and thus forming a connecting link between these two communities. Endowed with brilliant talents, and naturally blessed with a noble disposition, Mr. Justice Telang was destined to achieve success and make a name in every walk of life in which his lot was cast, and accordingly his career as an advocate of this Court was very distinguished. As an advocate, he was always respected for his learning, professional abilities, and charming disposition. Mr. Telang's eventual elevation to the Bench of this Court was a just reward for his successful career at the Bar. As to how well he acquitted himself on the Bench, the compliment just paid to him by your Lordship, and by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley on the day of Mr. Telang's death, bear ample testimony. What was said in praise of Mr. Justice Telang's judicial career is fully merited. While discharging his judicial duties with considerable ability and credit to himself, he was ever courteous to all who had the honour of practising before him. In Mr. Justice Telang we have lost a bright jewel, an able native Judge, an accomplished scholar, an eminent statesman, a true patriot, and a sincere friend. His place will continue a blank for years to come. My Lords, we deplore, and deplore deeply, the loss we have sustained by the untimely death of such a man.

The business before the Court was then proceeded with.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th September, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	6	20 p.m.	18	27
Teheran	5	2	44 p.m.	..	20
Suez	5	2	55 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 5th September, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
" Madras	...	33	...	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	73	95	63	81	61	85	58	59
Tuesday, September 5th...	0	81	0	27	0	22	0	37
Total ..	74	76	61	8	62	7	58	96
Total fall to September 5th, 1892	109	06	88	46	86	53	85	80
Total fall to September 5th, 1891	80	54	68	22	68	51	67	1

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE JACOB SASSOON MILL.

A MOST pleasing and interesting ceremony in connection with the opening of the Jacob Sassoon Mill was performed by Mrs. Jacob Sassoon, yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the presence of a large gathering of European, Jewish, and Parsi ladies and gentlemen who numbered upwards of three hundred. A detailed description of the building and machinery is given below. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. are the owners of the mill, in addition to two other mills, namely, the Alexandra and the E. D. Sassoon Mill—the new one being named after the senior partner, Mr. Jacob E. D. Sassoon. The last-named mill is the largest in India, containing as it does no fewer than one lakh of spindles, and a proportionate number of looms. The firm also owns a dyeing mill situated at Dadar. The mill premises yesterday presented a very gay appearance, having been decorated with innumerable banners and flags, evergreens, and cocoanut leaves. Visitors began to arrive soon after four o'clock, and before the ceremony commenced the rooms in which they were seated were quite full. Among those present were observed :

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sassoon, Messrs. S. M. Moses, E. Moses, M. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. David, Dr. P. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. S. Issacs, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham, Mr. David (senior), Mr. James Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, Mr. J. Nissim, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Ruttunshaw Sorabjee Talati, Dr. H. N. Seervai, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Ratanjee C. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Wadia, Mr. Byramjee Rustamjee, Mr. Silas Benjamin, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Jeejeebhoy Limjee Banajee, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel and the Misses Patel, Messrs. K. R. Kama, J. C. Cama, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Framji Sorabjee Bharoocha, Merwanji A. Chenoy, Mr. Merewether, private secretary to Mr. Jacob Sassoon, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Fazulbhoy Mebrali Chinoy, Dr. and the Misses Da Cunha, Mr. Meyers, Messrs. Runchordas Narotamdas, Dhurumsee Soonderdas, Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee, Dyabhoy Tapidas, Pranvjivandas Hurjivandas, Rewaker Koovergur, Morarjee Kalianji, Harmookrai Khetsidas, Thakersee Sewsa, Panalal Poonamchand, Peru Mahamud, Dr. T. Blaney, Dr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. F. B. Seerwai, Dr. A. D. Mody, Messrs. Framji Dinshaw Petit, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Virchand Dipchand, Ghelabhoy Haridas, Kangildas Bhookundas, Goolam Hosein Allana, Dost Mahomed Allana, Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Cursetji Muncherjee Banajee, Dorabjee C. Shroff, C. D. Rana, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Nariman, Mr. Silas E. Sassoon, Dr. and the Misses Rozario, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and the Misses Gostling, Messrs. Cursetji D. Ghandy, Haji Abdul Hoosein Shirazi, Haji Abdul Rahman Babani, Joseph Levroy, Ezekiel, Gunpatrao J. Dalvi, Rev. Nissim E. Zacaria, Messrs. E. David, Jacob David, Mr. and Mrs. Davidas Pranjivandas, Messrs. Tribhovundas Munguldas, W. H. Payne, E. F. Nicholson, Judah, David Benjamin, Ezra Abraham, Rustamji N. B. Jeejeebhoy, S. F. Boomba, E. Goldsworthy, E. H. Abraham, F. N. Furdoonji, Pherozshah M. Dalal, Dadabhoy M. Dalal, Jehangir B. R. Dalal, R. D. Tata, Dorab J. Tata, Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash, the Hon. J. U. Yajnik, Messrs. John Wallace, C. E. Sorab M. Rutnagur, Pherozshah Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, Vijbookundas Atmaram, Benjamin Famsom, Soondernath D. R. Khote, Eknath R. N. Khote, Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar, &c.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Nathan, who said that he felt it his duty to say a few words on that occasion of the opening of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, and he was sure that they would all heartily agree with him that they ought to wish the Sassoons Godspeed in this their latest enterprise. It was a gigantic mill and when filled with machinery as he hoped would be the case this time next year it would be a magnificent specimen of the industry of India and worthy of its proprietors. They were all aware that this was a most trying time for mill-owners and quite different from the time when the project of that mill was first contemplated and carried out. They should, therefore, share the wish and hope common to all mill-owners that the gloomy aspect should soon be followed by the dawn of prosperity, and that that very day and hour might prove auspicious to the Sassoons as well as to all interested in this rising industry of the land. He could not leave the subject without saying that Mr. Jacob Sassoon had been the leading spirit in that enterprise, and that he had thoroughly qualified himself for the work by a conscientious and careful examination during his stay in England of the methods and machinery connected with the spinning and weaving industry, and had brought his trained experience to bear upon this mill. In conclusion, Mr. Nathan remarked that he was sure that he only expressed the sentiments of those present, when he wished every success to the Jacob Sassoon Mill and its proprietors the Sassoons.

Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon then said :—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in welcoming you here to-day, on this the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Jacob Sassoon Mill. We, millowners, are now going through a crisis which I hope and pray may soon terminate in a satisfactory adjustment. I refer, ladies and gentlemen, to the present uncertainty in the position of exchange and the China market. There has been much talk about the reducing the cost of production and in my opinion this is the natural solution of the difficulties now existing between capital and labour. I take this opportunity as an employer of labour to give a few friendly words of advice to the operatives of Bombay—you must understand that capital and labour for their mutual advantage must march hand in hand. A friendly feeling must exist between employer and employed, and each must recognize that the one cannot get on without the other. (Cheers.) Now capital finds that owing to foreign competition and the difficulty of exchange labour is absorbing an undue proportion of the profits, and so labour must come down in its prices to an equitable level. I hope that this will be recognized by the labouring classes and that they will not prolong a struggle which can only end in disaster to themselves and in misery to their families. Meet your masters fairly and you will be fairly dealt with in return. (Cheers.) Mr. Nathan having spoken about the mill it is not necessary for me to trench up on this subject. I have now ladies, and gentlemen a very pleasant task to perform and that is to ask Mrs. Sassoon to present to the chief persons concerned in the erection of this building some slight tokens of our appreciation of their efforts. To Mr. Morris, the architect, for the admirable way in which he has planned the construction and superintended the working, to Mr. Pallonji, the contractor, for the care and fidelity with which he has carried out the contracts, and to Mr. Cooverjee for his zeal and energy in supervising the work. Before sitting down I have to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindly presence here to-day, and hope that you will join with me in wishing a prosperous career to this our new undertaking. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Presents of gold and silver watches and shawls were then distributed by Mrs. Jacob Sassoon to Messrs. Morris, Palanjee, and Cooverjee.

The following account of the mill appeared in the Indian Textile Journal of May 1892 :—

The Mill buildings were designed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris of Bombay. The main dimensions are as follows :—Length 440 feet, breadth 110 feet, height to top of parapet 88 feet, there are five floors, and in addition to the main building there is a large godown for cotton and mixing, with accommodation for reels on the top. The whole including small godowns are of fire-proof construction. The weaving shed is of the following dimensions :—Length 337 feet, breadth 180 feet, and will contain 1,000 looms and preparation. The chimney is 255 feet high from the ground level, and 12 feet internel diameter at the top. The special feature of the Mill is the large triple expansion engines, which have been built and erected by the leading firm of engine-builders, Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., of Bolton, whose work is so well-known and deservedly popular in India. These engines are no doubt the finest example of modern mill engines yet turned out, and we have no doubt will prove to take the lead also in economy in working. They are designed for an expected full load of 2,800 indicated horse-power, with a range up to 3,200 indicated horse-power as a maximum, in case of necessity. The engines are of the horizontal double tandem Corliss type, the high-pressure and one low-pressure cylinder working on to one crank, and the intermediate and other low pressure cylinder on to the other crank, the cranks being set at right angles with high-pressure leading. The crank shaft is of Siemens-Martin steel made by Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons, of Sheffield, and is a fine example of a large forging. The bearings are of the makers patent swiveling type, which have proved very efficient in preventing the heating which frequently occurs with large engines of this class, owing to the deflection of the shaft under the weight of the fly-wheel throwing the load on the inner edges of the bearings. A 25-ton travelling crane spans the house and commands all parts of the engines. The boiler house is arranged for eleven 28ft. by 7ft. 6in. Lancashire boilers, of which only eight are to be put in at present, and these have been built by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Company, to the specification and under the supervision of Mr. W. [illegible] of the Engine, Boiler and Employers' Liability Insurance Company. The steam pipes are of rivited steel boiler-plates, with cast steel flanges and bends. Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Company have also supplied a Green's economiser of 960 pipes, donkey pump and piping. In addition to the motive power machinery, the firm named have also supplied all the transmission gearing, hoists, heating pipes, &c., required throughout the mill, and have sent out skilled men to carry out the erection of the whole, this being included in their contract. The following are the leading dimensions of the engines we have described :—Cylinders, diameters. 30in., 49in., 53in., 53in. ; stroke of pistons, 6ft. ; revolutions per minute, 55 ; boiler pressure, 180 lb. ; length of connecting rods, centres, 17ft. 6in. ; crank pins, diameter 13in. length 1ft. 3in.; crank shaft necks, diameter 20in., length 3ft. 9in. ; crank shaft boss diameter 2ft. 5in. : diameter of rope drum, 32ft. : number of ropes, 1⅜in. diameter. 56 ; cooling surface in the two condensers, 8,100 square feet ; diameter of circulating pumps, 1ft. 8in. : diameter of air pums, 1ft. 10½in. : diameter of feed pumps, 6¼in ; stroke of all pumps, 1ft., 8in. ; weight of crank shaft with cronks, 21 tons : weight of rope drum. 724 tons ; and weight of engine proper, 520 tons. The engines and gearing have been erected by Mr. John Cowans, assisted by Messrs H Hunt and Thos Beech, Mr Sutherland, Messrs E D Sassoon's engineer, watching the erection in their behalf and taking charge on the completion of the 72 hours trial now being run. The spinning and preparatory machinery already in the Mill consists of 31,000 Mile and 24,000 Ring spindless and has all been supplied by the celebrated Oldham machinists Messrs Platt Brothers and Co., with the only exception of 20,000, Ring spindles from Messrs Brooks and Doxey, a few low count hards &c. from Messrs Tatham and Sons A better idea of the machines from Messrs Platt Brothers will be gathered from the fact that besides spinning machinery they include 30 Single Scutchers, 124 revolving flat Cards, and 19 preparations of Drawing, Slubbing, Intermediate and Roving frames, all of the latest patterns. In addition to the above, a further order of 21,000 Ring spindles and preparation, also special waste machinery on the Barchant principle has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Platt Brothers making a total of 75,000 spindles. It is of interest to note that the order for the revolving flat cards was only placed after a competitive trial between five of the leading makers, the result being the order for the whole of these machines was placed with Messrs. Platt Brothers. The machine has been erected by Messrs. Wilson, Broadbent, Davies and Borthwick, and who have been sent out by Messrs. Platt Brothers and Company, for that purpose and the management of the mill is now in the hands of Mr. Rowley, who has a camplete staff of Europeans under him. The general business of the mill is under the superintendence of Mr. Nathan. The agents for India of the above firms of Engineer and Machinists, are Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia and Sons of Tardeo, Bombay.

The present strength of the staff of the mill is as follows :—Mr. James Rowley, manager ; Mr. Edwin H Barnes, carding master ; Mr. Thomas, Mill, spinning master; Mr.Jacob Fielding, weaving master; Mr. George A. Sutherland ; engineer ; who have all been brought out from England ; the engine erectors are Mr. Cowan, Mr. Henry Hunt, representing the firm of Messrs. Hick Hargraves and Company, Limited ; millwright Mr. Beech, also of the same firm ; Messrs. Platt's erectors are Mr. Wilson and Mr. Borthwick. Scutching and Card Department, Mr. Davies, Card and Frame Department, Mr. Broadbent, Mule and Ring Department.

Mr. S. A. Nathan has been appointed chief superintendent of all the four mills owned by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company.

The assembly then adjourned to the engine-house where Rev. Mr. Zacaria offered up prayers for success and prosperity to the mill.

Mrs. Jacob Sassoon then stepped forward and gracefully performed the ceremony of breaking a champagne bottle upon the engine, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly. The engines were thereupon set into motion. An adjournment was then made to the refreshment buffets, which were amply furnished by Messrs. Morenas and Co.

THE LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MARKETS.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the following record of the services rendered to the City of Bombay during thirty-four laborious years by a hardworking servant of the Municipality, Mr. C. P. Higgins, lately retired on account of age :—

At a recent meeting of the Standing Committee sanction was given to the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 300 to Mr. P. C. Higgins, who has for thirty-four years served the city in various capacities and for nearly thirty years of that time as Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter-houses. A strong feeling was shown at the meeting in favour of recognizing the exceptionally deserving work that Mr. Higgins had done by voting him an extra good service pension ; but a proposal to that effect was not carried despite what most people will deem to have been the good reasons put forward for dealing thus liberally with an old and trustworthy official. The Standing committee we believe will be invited at an early meeting to reconsider the question, and if the decision of the 12th of July is amended the committee will only be doing justice to a very deserving public servant. Mr. Higgins's record is one which would do credit to any city officer. He began life as a sailor, and served in the marine transport service through the Crimean and Persian wars. His connection with Municipal service in Bombay began as far back as in 1859, but the special service which the Municipality have been asked to acknowledge began with his appointment in the early sixties to the superintendence of Municipal markets and slaughter-houses. In this capacity he has been reported upon with commendation by a long sucession of distinguished Civilians who have held the post of Municipal Commissioner, including the late Mr. Pedder, Sir Theodore Hope, and Sir Charles Ollivant, and Mr. Acworth has borne testimony in the most practical way to Mr. Higgins exceptional good work by recommending him for an extra good service pension. On one occasion, that of the strike of butchers which threatened to deprive the city of its meat supply, Mr. Higgins's tact and promptitude averted what might have led to serious public inconvenience and Dr. Lumsdaines report on the incident is an entry in Mr. Higgins's record which the Standing Committee may well turn to if they have any doubt as to whether his services have been of exceptional merit. Members of that body who in their vigilance over the public purse, may be disposed to say that the late Superintendent of Markets did his duty, and has been paid for it, and is entitled to nothing beyond what the pension rules allow, may be reminded that the rules certainly contemplate that exceptionally long and faithful service shall meet with exceptional reward and if no consideration is to be given to so unusally good a record as his it is difficult to see why the provision for special pensions was introduced into the regulations. We must all appreciate solicitude for the ratepayers' interests whenever it is shown. But the warmest advocate of economy in the Committee must recognize that the ratepayers have done particularly well by the Municipal markets. When Mr. Higgins was put in charge of them they barely yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,000 a year ; before he relinquished charge of them they yielded a net gain to the city of three lakhs a year. The markets under his management have thus been made financially the most successful undertaking in Municipal hands, and any thing like niggardliness in dealing with a public servant who has been identified with the growth of so prosperous a concern is not likely to be looked upon by the public at large as a commendable act of economy.

IN the Ulwar bookbindings, the ornament is somewhat after the old Grolier style, in which the colours are painted on the boards, and are not inlaid. In most of the designs the pattern is produced by the use of brass blocks. The colours are then painted on with the brush. Sometimes the Ulwar artist colours the whole of the ground and at others only part of it, so as to produce very different effects by the use of the same blocks. The effect is remarkably fine and is comparable to the design work on some of the most beautiful productions of the more famous china manufactories. The bindings are expensive as they are all hand-made and a great deal of gold is used. A bargain may be made, however, with the present artists, who ask for as much as they can get. As their work is curious and valuable they have as a rule very little difficulty in disposing of it. Numerous specimens have been made for the Queen and other distinguished persons. They all show more or less similarity to the best specimens of Persian workmanship, of which the binding of the Koran purchased by the Emperor Aurungzebe, and now in the Royal Library at Windsor, is a particularly interesting example.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobaco smoke "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road. London, England.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. W. A. CHAMBERS ON "CO-OPERATION."

IN the course of a paper read at yesterday's meeting of the Industrial Conference Mr. W. A. Chambers made the following remarks on "Co-operation," which he described as an industrial and commercial union, which endeavours to equitably divide the benefits arising from its undertakings among the producers and purchasers of its wealth ; an attempt to lessen the keen business competition which so universally prevails and by intelligent organization to destroy this competition, seeking aid from the philanthropist, the statesman, the capitalist and the labourer, and believing that each of these classes can aid it.—Co-operation, said Mr. Chambers, undoubtedly has brought prosperity to the workmen of Europe, and it is for the Indian reformer to decide whether similar results would follow in this country, if a like institution were established here. At the first blush it would appear to be unnecessary, as the caste system apparently provides everything that is required. Sir William Hunter in his history of the Indian Empire gives instances of trade organization which tend to show that in this respect the Western workman has much to learn of his Eastern colleague. He relates how in 1873 at Ahmedabad a number of bricklayers were prevented by their caste from working overtime because, by so doing they threw out of employment other bricklayers. Caste, according to the same writer, is a trade gaild and a mutual assurance society. It insists on the proper training of the youth in its crafts, regulates the wages of its members, deals with trade delinquents, supplies courts of arbitration and promotes good fellowship. An experience of the workmen of Bombay will fully testify to the truth of these remarks. It is a fact that the artisans of that city are much less in need of institutions of a co-operative nature than their colleagues in a large European town. The Bombay workman labours 8 hours per day, competition is not keen, his wants are few, his wages sufficient and the climate is favourable to him. He has a holding in his native country and is able to take a holiday to look after it, if he feels so disposed ; but how long this happy state of things will endure it is impossible to say. Judging from the result of the cotton spinning mills, which have broken up home industries, it will not last long. It may be that when India adopts more largely the Western system of wealth production this pleasant time will be of the past. With this probable future before him it is for the Indian artisan to consider whether or not he will place himself in a more secure position by adopting co-operation as a part of his life. In Europe the trade guilds once flourished, master and man were friends and the lot of the labourer was pleasureable one. Modern commercialism has destroyed the old trade guilds, separated master and man and enslaved the labourer. The same fate may await the Indian-workman and, although caste has survived many inimical circumstances, it will not be able to resist the changes which are caused by the modern system of wealth production. This being so, it is necessary to consider what steps should be taken to encourage the co-operative spirit among the people of India. An effort should be made to inculcate thrift. Not for the value of thrift itself, for a person who is notorious for thrift alone is generally a very objectionable individual. On the strength of his savings he adopts the airs of a superior person and is generally governed by the most reactionary spirit. He is a *parvenu*. However as a foundation upon which to build a more handsome structure it would be well to encourage the Indian artisan class to save. It is almost too much to hope that he can found and support institutions similar to the Friendly and Mutual assurance societies of England, but associations of this character have been established in India, one in particular, in Bombay, which has now been in existence over twenty years. This Association commenced with a capital of seven rupees and its funds at present amount to three lacks. These societies, in India, do not depend upon the artisans but are mainly supported by the middle and lower classes. They are, however, an indication of what can be done and form a bright spot in the social life of Indian cities. The great problem how to interest the artisan in matters of this kind still remains unsolved. As a small step he might be induced to take advantage of the Post Office Savings Banks. In England these institutions, with others of a like kind especially founded for the sake of the poor, have resulted in deposits amounting to one hundred million pounds. It may be truly said of these organizations both in England and in India that the depositors are not of the class for which they were established. In England an effort has been made to induce the poorest to invest their savings by allowing them to affix penny stamps to a card until the value of one shilling is reached. The officials are empowered to receive the card so stamped in lieu of one shilling and the sum thus saved is entered to the account of the depositor. In India the smallest sum that can be received is four annas, and, since this amount bears a larger proportion to the wages of the Indian artisan than one shilling does to wages of an English workman, it would be good policy on the part of the authorities here to allow eight half anna stamps to be received for the necessary four annas. This is a very small reform, but the fable of the mouse and the lion carries with it a great deal of truth. It is said that 80 per cent. of the Indian people are engaged in agriculture, and therefore any co-operative scheme for India worthy of discussion must be of an agricultural nature. It is a matter of common knowledge that the ryot is in debt. Attempts have been made to rescue him from the hands of the usurer. The most noteworthy of which the Deccan Ryots Agricultural Relief Act, but he is still an object of commiseration. In fact some say that this piece of legislation has so frightened the money-lender that the ryot is now unable to borrow at all. Several proposals have been made to enable the ryot to obtain capital at a moderate rate of interest, and when it is shown that he has to pay on an average 24 per cent. for his capital it is no wonder that his fate has excited pity. He is admitted to be a skilled agriculturalist, to be industrious and to be willing to repay his debts, but no land however fertile, no labour however able, and no integrity however great can show successful returns when burdened with a tax of this magnitude. The State has been asked to advance him money, the aid of the philanthropical capitalist has been invoked, but still his lot has not been alleviated. Here then is an opportunity of co-operation. Can this system of wealth production, which has so benefited the labourers of Europe, benefit the ryot ? A remedy which has been suggested is a scheme of agricultural banking. A great deal has been written on this subject and many plans propounded for its establishment in this country, but little seems to have been done to give them practical effect. Some years ago Sir William Wedderburn proposed a joint stock company, under the favour of the Government, the object of which was the lending of money to the ryots on the security of their land at 12 per cent. interest, However good these schemes may heve been and however admirable their object they were not co-operative ; they were simply attempts on the part of the benevolent capitalist to undersell the money-lender. The scheme which would suggest itself to the Co-operator in dealing with the ryots is that which is in existence in France, known as the "*Metayage*." It is said that 13 per cent. of the land cultivated in that country is worked under the "*Metayage*" or co-operative system. Under this plan the capitalist provides the capital, the labourer the labour, and the results are divided between them in certain proportions decided upon among themselves. It is profit sharing applied to agriculture. By this method the capitalist is not merely a money-lender whose sole object is to get interest for his money out of the cultivator, but he is an active participator in the commercial undertaking the profits arising from which depend largely upon his own exertions, and the labourer, under this scheme, does not feel that he is working merely for the benefit of an outsider who makes no effort whatever for the good of the enterprise. The capitalist and the labourer are both responsible for the land under cultivation. Success means profits to both parties, non-success, bankruptcy. Could not a system such as this be established on a small scale by a few capitalists and ryots ? It has been shown how one of the greatest of the English co-operative undertakings started with a capital of £28 and any plan of this nature, which at best can only be an experiment, should be started in a similary humble manner. It is worth trying. Could not a few kindly capitalists combine with some skilled cultivators and share equitably the result of the enterpris ? Let the produce be sent to some centre of population, say Bombay, and be sold. After a certain precentage is allowed to capital and a certain wage given to labour-let the remainder be added to a reserve fund, and so in this way it may grow from a small beginning to a large result. This appears to be the only practicable co-operative agency that can be suggested. It seems impossible to think of any other means by which the ryot can become the partner in a a co-operative concern. He has no money and you cannot get blood out of a stone ; but by the method suggested he can bring to the undertaking an absolutely essential contribution labour. It may be urged that this is not pure co-operation inasmuch as capitalists will still be necessary to the welfare of the scheme. At first, yes, but the plan is capable of the fullest development. The store which is established for the sale of the produce if placed in a town can bring co-operation into the lives of the artisans. For instance, on each purchase a person may make he could receive in the shape of a token the difference between the cost to the society and the outside market rate. These tokens could be saved until they represented the value of a share, and in time, a long time it might be, the purchaser would become a shareholder. The shareholders who had obtained their shares in this way would in time take the place of the original capitalists and the society would then be truly co-operative ; that is, it would be owned by the consumers and producers of its wealth. The details of a plan of this nature require careful elaboration and its execution needs skilful organization. But where there is a will there is a way, and surely ability can be found to try it, at least, on a modest scale. Sir William Wedderburn has stated that 'in the neighbourhood of Poona we find extensive spice plantations and vineyards with orchards of mangoes, plantains and oranges. The ryot is also becoming a considerable grower of potatoes, carrots and so forth. Indeed throughout India we find that, with capital at his back, the ryot can produce any crop for which there is a demand—cotton, wheat, spices, tobacco, jute and oil seeds.' Judging therefore from the remarks of this gentleman, the ryot with capital is able to become what is called in England a "market gardener," that is, one who grows vegetables for the table. Why then not start a *Metayage* system of market gardening ? This seems to be a very humble conclusion to a discussion on such an important subject as co-operation. True, but it is better than commencing a more ambitious scheme, which would need lakhs of rupees, and might after all, end in failure. The level of co-operatian will not rise higher than the intelligence of the working classes, and the most favourably inclined person must admit that the class of people in India upon whom the success of a movement of this kind would depend is not of the highest order. Had the ryot been more intelligent the money-lender would not have attained his present position. To work with the tools at hand and to do the best with them is the policy of a wise man. If the proposed scheme should prove adaptable to the habits of the people, then more ambitious efforts could be made. The suggestion has the merit of cheapness. All that is required is a plot of ground, a cultivator, one hundred rupees and a shop in the bazaar. From similar beginnings have sprung the powerful co-operative organisations of Europe.

The following Resolution was then adopted : "That this Conference thinks it desirable that an effort should be made to establish industrial co-operation in India, and that, as an experiment in this direction, garden produce should be cultivated ; the profits arising from the sale of such produce to be equitably divided between the capital and labour employed. It also suggests to the Government, as an inducement to the very poor, the advisability of accepting eight half-anna stamps affixed to a prescribed form instead of the sum of four annas now required, as the lowest deposit, by the rules of the Post Office Savings Bank."

EMIGRATION.

The following is the continuation of Mr. Ranade's paper on Emigration read on Saturday :—

Natal is a tract in the South East coast of Africa, 200 miles long and 100 miles broad, with a total area of 17,000 square miles. There are three zones or strips, the coast strip, about 15 miles broad, is sub-tropical, and surgarcane, coffee, and indigo are grown there largely, as also mulberry, vine, olives, oats, beans and potatoes. Maize is, however, the chief grain crop. The second zone is more temperate, and cereals grow there. The third zone is hilly, and on its Western side the range of mountains rises to 8,000 feet above the sea. This portion is best fitted for pasturing sheep and cattle, and is also suited for the cereals and fruits of temperate rigions. The temperature in the central region is more mild. From 1842 to 1856, Natal was administered as a dependecy of Cape-colony, but in the latter year a seperate adminstration was formed. In 1860, the total population was 1,25,000, out of whom 8,000 were whites and of these last 1-3 Dutch Boers who occupied the territory before the British invaded it in 1842. In 1872, the Indian immigrants were estimated to be 5,700 adults, and they had all served out their term of indenture. Nearly one half of this number were employed on sugar and coffee estates. The other half were traders, shop-keepers, gardeners, fishermen, and domestic servants. Some of the coolies had also become landholders themselves, and cultivated sugar-cane and maize. Some 400 Indians had gone further west to seek their fortunes in the diamond fields of Transval. Ordinary workmen get 15s. a month, skilled workmen earn from 30s. to 2£. One Indian earned as much as 4£ a month. On the Railway, Indian Coolies get 20s. to 30s. a month. In all cases rations are given in addition to money wages. About 6,445 Indians were imported as Coolies in Natal up to 1866. The children of the Coolies live and thrive better in Natal than in India. The death rate is lower, and the general state of health is better. The coolies build their own houses out of materials supplied by their employers, and small garden grounds are attached to the houses in which tobacco is grown. There are four schools for coolie children, which are aided by Government grants. In recent years very few coolies go to Natal under indentures. The general law of master and servant is found to be sufficiently protective of their interests. The percentage of women is low, males being 67 per cent against 33 per cent females. There were 231 Coolie depositors in Savings Bank in 1871, who had deposited £6,000. A large portion of the savings has been invested in the colony in vegetable and tobacco farms, and many coolies earn their living as boatowners and fishermen. After retiring from the position of labourers, many Indians take up Crown land, and grow sugar-cane in their own farms. In 1891, as many as 3,183 Indian immigrants landed in the ports of this colony, and about 774 immigrants returned to India, bringing with them in all £13,387 worth of cash and jewellery. Indian labourers are now employed throughout the length of the colony, and no complaints are made in respect of them. The Indians introduced in recent years compare very favourable in physique and general health with those who were formerly imported. The Indian population has increased from 10,625 in 1876 to 38,365 in 1892. The births in this community in 1892 were 966, and the deaths 617. Out of the total of 38,365 Indians in Natal, 24,010 were free Indians, and 14,326 were indentured labourers. There were nearly 19,000 male adults, 8,500 female adults, and about 11,071 children. Immigration into Natal first commenced in 1860. Since that date 50,101 Indian immigrants entered Natal. Out of this total number, 5,172 died, 7,115 returned to India and 4,552 left the colony otherwise in 32 years. Out of 10,150 children born in the colony, about 2,300 returned to India, about 2,000 died, and about 700 left the colony otherwise. There were 130 Indian marriages registered in 1891, but no case of divorce was instituted in the Courts. In 1891, about 641 immigrants completed their indentured term, and obtained the certficate of industrial residence. A considerable number of them have taken to farming and gardening on their own accounts. They are also hawkers, traders, fishermen and fruit sellers. Many have left the colony for the Transval gold fields. They generally form a prosperous and orderly section of the population of Natal. The relations between the employers and the unemployees are reported to be very satisfactory. In the up-country districts, the Indians have the exclusive charge of ploughing, stock and agriculture entrusted to them by the farmers, and they sell potatoes, vegetables, mutton and milk in as large quantities as they need besides their wages. Their reputation for reliability and industry is throughly established, and without them the industry of the colony could not be carried on. In the Savings Banks 225 depositors had nearly Rs. 50,000 to their credit, and a few more prosperous Indians remitted 5,000 rupees besides to India.

Of the non-British Colonies, Dutch Guiana appears to attract a large number of Indian emigrants. Indian emigration appears to have commenced soon after the abolition of slavery. It was not till 1870, however, that a convention was made between England and Holland, and a Dutch Government Agent for Surinam, the capital of Dutch Guiana was appointed at Calcutta. In 1873, 2,448 emigrants were imported into this colony. In 1874, 1,405 coolies were imported. In December 1875, there were about 3,000 Indian coolies in this colony. During the last four years for which information is available, about 3,200 Indian coolies were despatched from Calcutta to this colony. The indenture term is for five years the working-year being of 313 days, and the minimum hours for work are 7 hours in the fields, and 10 hours in the buildings. The minimum rate of wages is 25 Cents for male adults, and 16 Cents for females and children. Rations are provided on a fixed scale for three months after arrival, provision for free lodging and medical relief is also enforced, and free return passage can be claimed at the end of five years. In 1891 about 570 coolies returned to India bringing with them aggregate savings of the value of Rs. 81,461. In 1889, the number returned was 587, and they brought with them aggregate savings of the value Rs. 1,10,000.

The colony of French Guiana also imports Indian coolies, so also do the French islands of Guadalope and Martinique, but detailed information about these settlements is not available : The only French Colony about which information is available is the island of Reunion, which lies 90 miles to the south west of Mauritius. The island is 40 miles long and 27 miles broad. Cotton, coffee, cloves and sugarcane are the chief products of the island. In 1861, the number of Indian emigrants was about 40,000, of whom 33,000 were adult males, 4,300 adult females and 2,000 children. In 1863, the number of Indian settlers had risen to 46,411. The employers have to supply free rations, clothing, lodging, and medicines, and pay besides 5 Rs. a month as wages to each adult male, 3 Rs. to each adult female, and 2 Rs. to children. After completing five years, free passage is allowed back to India. The coolie emigrants are well to do, and some own small holdings and gardens of their own, and others manage shops. The working hours are 9½ per day. In recent years emigration from British Indian ports has been stopped on account of complaints about mismanagement and abuse of powers. A few coolies still emigrate from the French port of Pondicherry. Negotiations have been opened by the French Government with the Government of India to allow the resumption of coolie emigration from the British ports to this island, and Mr. M'Kenzie was sent by the Government of India to arrange the terms on which this concession could be granted with safety.

Nearer home the island of Ceylon attracts a considerable body of Indian coolies from the Madras Presidency. As many as 75,000 coolies leave Indian ports for Ceylon each year. Three fourths of them return back to India, and the rest stay permanently in Ceylon. It has been estimated that between 1843 and 1867, nearly 14½ lacks of coolies went to Ceylon, out of whom 8 1-3 lacks returnd to India. The rest remained in the island as permanent settlers. Out of the total population of Ceylon estimated in 1871 at 24 lacks, as many as 6 lacks, or 25 per cent, were Indian Coolies, and others settled in that island during the past 40 years. The Straits Settlements—Singapoor, Penang and Malacca, also attract a consiberable number of coolies from India. About 40,000 Indians are found in these settlements employed chiefly as agriculturl labourers, though a considerable number of them also follow other pursuits.

This completes our review of the British, French and Dutch colonies and possessions to which during the past 50 years and more the surplus labour of India has been exported. Taking a general view of the question, it will be seen that foreign emigration from India represents a large and most important interest. As the result of the past 50 years of protected emigration, as many as 12,00,000 of people are to be found scattered throughout these Settlements. The popularity of foreign emigration is evidenced by the following facts which can be gathered from the reports :—(1) The number of emigrants has been steadily increasing. (2) The proportion of women to men is also more favourable in recent years than it was in the first half of this period of 50 years (1842-1892). (3) The number of those who return back to India has always been smaller than those who left each year. (4) Among those who return to India, a good many re-emigrate with their families. (5) Of those who go out of India as indentured labourers under contract, nearly one half settle in these colonies as free labourers. (6) Of those who so settle, a small proportion acquire lands of their own, or become traders or pursue 'other callings, indicative of [their attainment of a higher social status. (7) Notwithstanding the severity of the laws against desertion and absence from work, the Indian coolies thrive remarkably well, and acquire habits of thrift and independence for which they are not much noted during their residence in India. (8) The wages earned are from 2 to 3 times those obtained in India, and the climate appears generally to agree with the Indian settlers and their families. (9) Their general prosperity is fully attested to by the large remittances they make to this country, and the savings they bring with them when they return, as also by the increase of their deposit accounts in the local Savings Bank. Of course there are difficulties and obstructions in the way Without a strict enforcement of protection laws in their interest by the Government of India, the coolies emigrants would not be able to hold their own against the greed of their employers, the planters who are not generally noted for their humanity. The magistracy and the Government machinery in these colonies' being entirely in the hands of the white population, are not over-partial in their treatment of the Indian settlers, and there is not much scope allowed for the independent growth of the colored races. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, there can be no doubt that the system of protected emigration has, on the whole, been very beneficial, and that it will, in course of time, lead to further developments in the interest of the Indian settlers in those colonies, at least where as in Natal, Trinidad, Mauritius and British Guiana, the Indians already represent a considerable proportion of the population.

The most hopeful feature of this stream of foreign emigration is represented by the fact that the higher castes of Hindus occupy no small place among those who emigrate. The emigration report for 1889 showed that, out of 11,000 emigrants who left the port of Calcutta in that year, 1,315 were Brahmins and men of the higher castes, 3,356 were agriculturists, 958 artizans, and the low caste emigrants were 4,152. The Hindus in all made up nearly 9,800, while the Musalmans were 1,151, and the Christians 15. The emigration report for 1890 shows that, out of some 13,000 persons who left the Calcutta port in that year, as many as 1,234 or 10 per cent were Brahmins and men of the higher castes, about 4,100 were agriculturists, about 800 were artizans, and the low caste emigrants were 5,200, in all. The Hindu emigrants were 11,345, while the Musalmans were 1,623, and the Christians 89. Similarly out of nearly 16,000 emigrants who left Calcutta in 1891, 1,170 were Brahmins and men of the higher castes, 6,000 were agriculturists, and about 900 artizans while the low caste emigrants were 6,200. The Hindu emigrants were in all 14,000; the Musalmans were 1,558 and Christians 9. This feature of Hindu emigration is the most hopeful, seeing that it is not the low castes alone who emigrate. Out of nearly 47,000 people who emigrated from the port of Calcutta during the three years (1889 to 1891), about 11 per cent. were Mahomedans, and 89 per cent. were Hindus ; and out of this 89 per cent. less than 45 per cent. were low-caste people, and the rest were artizans, agriculturists and Brahmins and men of the higher castes.

It only remains now for me to indicate briefly the lines on which Associations like those under the auspices of which we meet here to-day, cna make themselves practically useful. In connection with these 12 lacks of people settled in foreign parts, if people in Bombay, or Madras, or Calcutta would venture to go out of their usual track, they could easily establish thriving agencies in all these 10 or 15 colonies where such large numbers of Indians are settled, and are presumbly well off. The Bombay mill owners for instance could not find a better market for their native made cloth than in the outlying possessions. The emigration business is one which native shippers could well undertake with advantage, especially with Mauritius and Natal on the African coast. It should be the business of Associations like these to obtain the latest information from, and keep communications with, these distant settlements. The school master, the Doctor and the lawyer, the artizans of all classes, and even the priests of different sects, have here a most favourable field for their operation and enterprize among people who are their kith and kin, and on whom sympathy would never be wasted. The Government of the Queen Empress extends its common protection to us and to them, and the Government of India is most con scienciously alive to its duty of protecting the interests of these Indian settlers. If we could send out our young men to these possessions of the Crown, they will surely be able to earn their living, and do a great deal of practical good. A little organization and some enterprize are alone needed for utilizing this vast force which lies scattered about in distant possessions. It is with a view to rouse interest in the welfare of these people, and enable us to do our duty by them, that I took up this subject for this year's Conference, and I shall be amply rewarded, if among those who hear me, the merchants, manufacturers, traders, and representatives of different provinces, any one or more feels himself moved by the spirit of enterprize and sympathy, and is led in consequence to cultivate better relations of trade and industry with these 12 lacks of people established in foreign parts.

SAHIB, the great Nubian elephant, who is the pride of the Jardin der Plantes in Paris, has struck. It is believed that he objects to the state of solitary confinement in which he has hitherto been kept. For ten years he has been as obedient as possible to the orders of his keeper, M. Naef, but now he treats him with the most undisguised contempt. Sahib refuses to go into his house, and neither coaxing nor threatening will induce him to do so. He grunts and walks up and down, apparently in a state of furious rage, rubbing his back against the whitewash of the outer wall of his house until he has become whiter than a Siamese elephant. Even hunger, which is generally credited with the power of subduing wild beasts, has been tried in vain. For some time, just enough food was given to the great beast to keep him alive and no more, but the result was that he grew daily more ferocious. The ordinary rations are now served out to him. Sahib, in fact, has triumphed. He wanders about the enclosure near his house, and the boldest keeper dares not approach him.

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THE MILITARY BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

LEWIS *vs* WALTON.

MR. APCAR's summig up for the plaintiff in shis case was fixed for Friday last, the Judge arranging no special time but leaving it to counsel on both sides to arrange the hour that would suit them to go down to Alipore, the only condition being that intimation should be sent down to his honour as to the hour at which they would attend. Mr. Apcar intimated to the court in the morning that he would be able to attend shortly after twelve and the plaintiff and Counsel for the defendant were present about that time, but Mr. Apcar was delayed in the High Court on the Appellate Side until past two o'clock. On his arrival at Alipore the Judge was engaged in hearing another case. which did not conclude till three o'clock.

Before Mr. Apcar commenced his address, Mr. Hyde asked to be heard on a point which he had overlooked in his address on behalf of the defendant. In his opening Mr. Apcar had referred to a reference in one of the defenflant's letters to the sister of the plaintiff in which he said" I only won my prize by a short head from the sailor doctor." He did not know what use would be made of this statement by the defendant, but if the prosecution intended to urge that Lieutenant Walton had cut of a rival cympetitor for Miss Lewis' hand, he would like to say that there was nothing in the evidence to prove such a contention.

Mr. Apcar then proceeded to address the court. He said that on the last occasion on which this case was before the Court he had listened very attentively to what had fallen from Mr. Hyde in support of his plea for a mitigation of damages, and the only conclusion that he was able to arrive at, after careful attention to what had fallen from his learned friend was that the arguments were that they pleaded for aggravated instead of mitigated damages. The gist of his frtend's contention was that this suit had been brought, not for the purpose of obtaining damages for wounded feelings, or injured pride but was instituted with a mercenary motive and in a spirit for punishing the defendant by getting heavy damages out of him. Mr. Hyde, not to hurt the feeling of his client, had described his despicable conduct in the higest manner by saying that his actions were those of man who had little common sense that Lieutenant Walton was a man of little mind; that he had been married early in life, had lost his wife, had met and proposed to the plaintiff when he was bowed down with greif ; and that while engaged to Miss Lewis he had proposed to another young lady, breakng of the engagement with Miss Lewis in an abrupt manner, which he knew he would have had his release for the asking, and then marrying the other lady within a month of his breach of promise to the plaintiff. These actions might shew the possession of a small amount of common sense, but it also proved the possession of a vulgar nature, which he, (the speaker) was astounded to know was possible in an officer in Her Majesty's army. It was undoubted that the defendant was now married, and that he married a previous wife. It was beyond doubt also that he had proposed to the plaintiff in this case, but these facts did not prove a weak mind; the argument might cut the other way, and be taken as proof of a looseness of character and a baseness of design which throughout his conduct since the breach of his engagement to the plaintiff the defendant had shewn he possessed in a highly devolope degree. In his plea Mr. Hyde had urged that the defendant could not possibly pay any very heavy damages as he was only a subaltern on a salary of Rs. 380 per mensen, which was subject to very heavy deductions, and on the balance he had to support himself and a son, no mention being made of the wife he had recently married. Mr. Hyde then went on to urge that the defendant had never felt any real affection for the plaintiff and that the latter had got well rid of a man who could never have made her happy if he had married her, and that therefore she was entitled to very trivial damages, entirely losing sight of the real principles in the case. Mr. Hyde's arguments appeared to him to bristle with absurdites and inconsistencies, and these were of such a nature that he was forced to refer to them at a greater length than he thought it would have been necessary to adopt in his summing up. Mr. Hyde had also said that Sedgwick, whom the speaker had quoted in his opening up the case was an American authority, whose decisions carried no weight in English courts, and therefore should not be considered in this court. Perhaps Mr. Hyde would be surprised to learn, as he (the speaker) would prove to him most conclusively, that Sedgwick had been accepted by most eminent judges in England as an authority of the highest weight that several of the highest judges in England had been guided by his rulings, and that the decisions of English law courts in cases of this nature had coincided with those of Sedgwick. Mr. Hyde had also asked that the position of the parties in this suit should be considered in determining the question of damages. The law laid down that a plaintiff cannot go into the details of the income of a defendant. Those must come out in the course of a trial without any effort. If he happens to be a very rich man exceptional damages are awarded. However, for the sake of argument he would touch, upon the position of the parties. The plaintiff was a respectable lady, who came out to this country in November 1891 in the dependent position of a governess to Mrs. Connew's children—a position which he thought that every one capable of appreciating the motive which inspired the service would admit that the plaintiff deserved credit for submitting to. She had no desire to be a burden to her family at home, and at the same time was anxious to do useful and honourable service. She therefore accepted a comfortable and happy home among friends and sufficient pocket money to place her above injury to her pride. Still the position was one of dependence. His honor had heard in evidence that she was treated by Mr. and Mrs. Connew as a member of the family, which proved the respect and regard in which her friendly employers held her. Nothing had been suggested in any way disparaging to the plaintiff's conduct in the plea for mitigation of damages. While with the Connews in Ballygunge the plaintiff was introduced to the defendant. A lady friend of Mrs. Connew's had brought him over lo the latter's house to a tennis party, and Mrs. Connew and the plaintiff were introduced to him. The defendant was attached to the 5th Bengal Infantry, which was then stationed in Fort William. After this first visit the defendant met the plaintiff several times, and then his visits to the Connews became very frequent, and in March he proposed to Miss Lewis. Mr. Hyde had suggested that the action of the defendant in proposing to Miss Lewis was stimulated by words and actions of Mrs. Connow and Miss Lewis [Mr. Hyde here rose and said that Mr. Abcar has misunderstood him.] He was glad that that had not been Mr. Hyde's contention. Had it been, he would have easily disprove the suggestion. However, the fact remaind that Mr. Hyde did ask the plaintiff in cross-examination : "Did not you and Mrs. Connew have some particular conversation about the defendant when he left afther his first visit." Miss Lewis replied : "No." Then he asked " Were you not struck with his appearance " " and were you not taken with him after a few visit" She replied, " naturally I was, on account of his attentions." But surely it was not to be inferred that her conduct stimulated the defendant into proposing to her against his will. Under the circumstances such a suggestion bears against the defendant, and tends to the argument for enhancement of damages. It is in evidence that the defendant's visits to the Connews at a very early stage of his acquaintance with the plaintiff became very frequent. He was there every other day for tiffin and stayed for dinner, and when he did not meet her in the house he met her in the Eden Gardens. Matters culminated on the 26th March 1892, when defendant asked Miss Lewis to be his wife, and she consented. Wnen be proposed to Miss Lewis defendant told her that, in consequence of the recent death of his wife the engagement with her would have to run a year, and that he would marry her in the March following (1893). On this point there was most conclusive evidence, and the defendant had not dared to go into the witness-box and deny a single allegation against him. Mr. Apcar then went on to quote from reported cases as to the principle which guided English courts in cases of this nature. The first quotation was from Sedgwick, page 146, which ran as follows :—

"The action for breach of promise of marriage, as has been already said, though nominally an action founded on the breach of an agreement, presents a striking exception to the general rules which govern contracts. This action is given as an indemnity to the injured party for the loss she has sustained, and has been always held to embrace the injury to the feelings, affections, and wounded pride, as well as the loss of marriage. From the nature of the case it has been found impossible to fix the amount of compensation by any precise rule ; and, as in tort, the measure of damages is a question for the sound discretion of a jury in each particular instance, subject, of course, to the general restriction that a verdict influenced by prejudice, passion, or corruption will not be allowed to stand."

"Beyond this the power of the court is limited, as in cases of Tort, almost exclusively to questions arising on the admissibilty of evidence when offered by way of enhancing or mitigating damages. So, where it appears that the promise was made by the defendant with a view to seduce the plaintiff, and that the defendant thereby did in fact seduce the plaintiff, this will be allowed to go to the jury in aggravation." And further on, on page 150 : "No evidence can be given of any fact, having a tendency to aggravate the damages, which occured after the commencement of the suit. So in an action for breach of promise, an indecent or insulting letter written by defendant to the plaintiff after suit brought cannot be proved."

Mr. Apcar then read an extract from Mayne on Contracts (p. 458). He then read several judgments of English courts in actions of this kind. He first read from Law Reports, Common Pleas (p. 331), Berry vs. D'Costa. In this case damages to the extent of £2,500 were allowed, but of course there was seduction also. The Judge said that in estimating damages for a breach of promise of marriage the jury was not limited to the mere pecuniary loss sustained, but would have to consider also the injury to the feelings of the plaintiff. Mr. Apcar next referred to Scot and Woodbine (1, Common Bench, New Series p.660). The plaintiff was the daughter of a retired clerk in a public office and the defendant the owner of a brewery. Damages to the extent of £3,000 were allowed to the plaintiff for a simple breach of promise of marriage. In this case great prominence was given to the authority of Sedgwick and his opinions adopted. The next quotation was from Law Reports Exchequer, Frost *versus* Knight, p. 115 Mr. Hyde had cited 6 Carrington and Payne James *versus* Biddington, p.589, as a case in support of his contention that the amount of the defendant's property should be taken into consideration in estimating damages, but his friend had misunderstood the quotation. However to clear up any doubt in the direction Mr. Apcar read from Law Reports 9 Queen's Bench, Hodsil *versus* Taylor, p. 77, to prove that the state of the purse had nothing to do with awarding damages in such cases, unless aggravated damages were claimed. It was absurd to argue that a man who did some grievous injury to another was to get off with trivial damages simply because he went into court and said he had no money. Mr. Apcar quoted several other reported cases, and expressed the hope that he had helped the court to form an opinion as to the principles which regulated these cases. Mr. Hyde had urged that the defendant had never really cared for the plaintiff. Take defendant's own words in his letter of the 27th March 1898 : I am very lucky to have found such a loving little one share my life." and throughout that letter he refers in the most feeling terms to the "dear good mother" he had secured for his son. O her portions of the latter were read in which the defendant expressed himself strongly on "having obtained the highest happiness, and I am proud that she is to be my wife. I will never forget her. My motto is 'True till death,' and I will remain so to her." In the face of these statements, written, days after the proposal to the plaintiff's sister, Mr. Hyde had said that the defendant's proposal was the outcome of a deceased brain. Mr. Apcar said that this making a fool of the defendant was part of a plot to urge a mitigation of damages. But the defendant was more a knave than a fool. Here was a man who for a whole year had not only been engaged to the lady but had written her during ten months over 280 letters of the most affectionate nature ; had let the public believe that he was not only engaged to her but was proud that she was to be his wife ; begs her to take charge of his child—which she does—and thanks her for being a mother to it ; gets sick and goes to hospital and she attends to him with most loving care, and when he goes away from Calcutta to Cawnpore he expresses undying love for her ; and yet when he cruelly throws her over and she resents the manner in which he has acted he has the barefacedness to say, through his counsel, that he never cared for her ; in fact, that he was only playing with her affections. That was a very creditable position for an officer in Her Majesty's army, who is supposed to be a gentleman, to take up. The prosecution did not desire to asperse the character of the defendant more than was necessary, but it was impossible to say less than that his conduct in this matter had been despicable and unworthy a gentleman Mr. Apcar next went on to the letter of the defendant to Messrs. Carruthers when they wrote and asked him if he intended to fulfil his engagement with tha plaintiff. Mr. Walton wrote back and said : 'Miss Lewis is not a very young girl—my age or a little younger. So when she engaged herself to me on a month's acouaintance only four months' after my wife's death she must have known that it was they earnings of a man for sympathy that I had to offer her. Could anything be more aggravating than to tell this girl's solicitors that, although he had been engaged to her for a year, he had only been trifling with her affections ? He could not find words to announce such conduct in fitting terms. To say that he had only been seeking for pity all that time, when he sought and won the young lady's love, was the most impudent and dastardly suggestion that had ever emanated from any man placed under the same circumstances. He says that on the 18th September 1892 he wrote and told Miss Lewis that his debts did not admit of his marrying and he hoped that she would release him from his engagement. Rather than simulating to hold him to his engagement, Miss Lewis acted as any honourable lady would have done under the circumstances. What ever it may have cost her, she told him that if he had ceased to love her she would release him from his engagement but if his pecuniary difficulties made the obstacle, she would wait until he was clear of debt no matter how long she had to wait. After his interview with her he went back to the Fort and wrote her this letter :—"My ever true, loving little Wife—Am so sorry I have given you all this pain. I would not have done it for anything, but I could not help myself. However, you know I love you still as truly and faithfully as ever. Forget it, my darling; it was very cruel of me. I hate myself for it. All you said I deserved. I felt stabbed to the heart, and hence my quietous behaviour. When I came round yesterday I felt that the words would not come out of my month. Hope, my darling, you are feeling all right to-day, and your mind is at rest, now that you know that you are still my loving little wifey. Come out a bit earlier if you can, as there is a football match on (Buffs *vs* Bombay). Will meet you in Park street 5-30 or 5-45. *Au revoir*, my darling. God bless and ever watch over you. Fondest love and heaps of kisses from your *very, very* own, ever and always true, loving, and devoted hubby —HERBERT."

The next day, he wrote her this letter :—" My darling little Wifey—Was so sorry to see you in that state yesterday. I am a brute for having caused you all this pain. Try, my darling to cast all those cruel thoughts from you, my angel, my life, my all. Hope to find you better this afternoon when I come round at 3-30 or 4 p.m. if possible. Cheer up, wife darling and you will soon get well again. Think that I shall always love you the same as ever. '*Au revoir.*' God bless and ever watch over you wifey darling. Fondest and ever true love, and count less kisses from your *very very* own ever true loving and most devoted hubby—Herbert." These are what he calls the yearnings of sympathy." In connetion with these two letters it would be instructive to follow the despicable ingeniousness of the officer and gentleman in his reply to Messrs. Carruthers letter. He says : "He made the acquaintance of Miss Lewis. In February 1892 ; and after a short knowledge of her he found himself engaged to her. in September he wrote to break off the engagement but she held him to his engagemement and would not release him. Read in the spirit of the two letters just quoted, the defendant's statement was, to say the least, a barefaced falsehood. He had been told that if his affection had changed he would be instantly released, but at the moment—only for a moment—he seems to have been struck with remorse and he withdraws his requests, tells the girl he loved her as strongly as ever, and asks forgiveness for his base conduct. He admitted he had acted like a brute—a confession which will receive very wide approval. If his conduct had not been despicable in any other matter but his defence in regard to this circumstance, the plaintiff ought to be awarded exceptional damages. The manner in which the defence had drawn up the plaint was an element to be considered in awarding damages in the case. It was absolutely untrue that the plaintiff had threatened to expose the letters of the defendant. This plea exhibited a most charming piece of simplicity. Because Miss Lewis had not chosen to give up the defendant's letters she was charged with mercenary motives. The defendant had written over 280 letters to the plaintifl, but of these only 10 had been put into court for the purpose this suit, and these were actually necessary to support the plaintiff's case. Then there was another dastardly threat in the defendant's letter to the plaintifl's solicitors. He threatened to produce her letters and to "expose such particulars I might be able to glean of Miss Lewis and her family." The insinuation intended was base and cowardly, especially as he was writing of a girl of whom he was proud indeed of intending to marry and of a family of which he was proud to be a member. He (Mr. Apcar) had never heard of a measure, more despicable, and ungentlemanly means being adopted to frighten a lady into desisting from instituting a suit. In the end the defendant's counsel was forced to admit that he knew nothing whatever against the character of the plaintiff or any member of her family. Mr. Apcar next read several letters of the defendant and commented upon them to prove how Miss Lewis' affections had been trifled with, judged by the subsequent statement of the defendant that he had never really loved the plaintiff, and then he summed up his case as to the damages which the plaintiff was entitled to, the defendant's conduct being characterised in strong language. Mr. Apcar's address to the court occupied three and-a-half hours. On the conclusion of his address the Judge intimated that he would deliver judgment in the case next day.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "VICTORIA" SURVIVORS.

THE Triumph with the survivors of H.M.S, Victoria, arrived at Spithead at eight o'clock on Saturday Aug. 12 and saluted the flag of Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, Commander-in-Chief. The Triumph went into harbour in the course of the following morning. The ship's arrival (says a Reuter's telegram) had been anxiously expected by the friends of those on board, and numerous inquiries had been made about her during the past two or three days. Owing to some unexplained reason, an official order kept the relations and friends of the survivors outside the dockyard gates until two hours after the Triumph's arrival. The meeting of the friends and relatives with the survivors was in many cases most affecting. There were present, too, many of the bereaved, who sought interviews with the messmates of their lost ones, in hopes of hearing of a possible last sad message for home and family. The survivors were during the day turned over to the depot ship to be paid off, and will then be granted leave. Several of the men who were seriously injured by the collision (says the Press Association) were left at Malta, while five who died from immersion were buried at Tripoli. Twenty injured men were treated on board the Triumph, and during the voyage considerable improvement was made in each case, the worst being that of a ship's corporal, who was so long in the water that it is feared he has sustained permanent injuries, for whenever he looks upon the sea he is seized with an apoplectic fit. The London correspondent of the Manchester Evening News states, that the Government have decided to hold an inquiry into the cause which led to the capsizing of the Victoria, after collison with the Camperdown, and also as to the methed of her construction.

HIGHLAND RECRUITS.

The failure of the Highland regiments to obtain a better supply of recruits within their respective district's says a correspondent, to the Glasgow Herald has for some time been warmly discussed from various standpoints, and the explanations offered have almost been as numerous as the disputants. The competition of the manufacturing centres and diminution of population and the formation of a prejudice against the army, which has been fanned by the ministers—these are among the most plausible of the reasons assigned; but there is another—the fewness of depots in the Highlands and the consequent loss of the influence which the neighbourhood of troops is said to exercise. The War Office authorities, adopting this last view, have arranged to station detachments in outlying places. Cameron Highlanders, for instance, whose headquarters are at Inverness, are to be sent to Portree, a detachment of the Seaforths will go from Fort William to Stornoway, and the Argyll and Sutherland Regiment, whose depot is at Stirling, will send a body to Oban. It will be the business of the officers in charge of these detachments, to make the army appear attractive, their persuasions being directed as well to militiamen—who are numerous in the Western Islands—as to those who have never borne arms.

THE NEW REGULATION BULLET.

The Frankford arsenal is now making ammunition for the new "United States magazine rifle," calibre 30, with a 220. grain bullet, the weight of the bullet used at the present, being 500 grains. The rifle is a modified Krag-Jorgensen rifle, whith which the troops of Denmark are armed. Experiments made at the Frankford arsenal demonstrate that a nickel still covered, unlubricated cartridge of the new type is better than the old copper case with lubricated bullet. The velocity of the new 220 grain bullet of 30 calibre is 2,000 feet per second, while the velocity of a 45 calibre, 500 grain bullet is only 1,300 feet. The penetration is remarkable. A small calibre bullet of the new type fired at oak timbers placed lengthwise, penetrates 30 inches at 30 yards range, while the present bullet will only penetrate 4 to 5 inches at the same range. The accuracy of fire with the new bullet is very remark able. The new bullet is called a humanitarian bullet, for the reasonhat there is every chance of the bullet passing directly through a bone without shattering it. It is possible that our army may now have the best bullet, as our navy has the best armour-plate in the world.

TORPEDO-CATCHERS.

The inefficiency of the torpedo-catchers, is due to more than one cause, says the Army and Navy "Gazette." They are flimsy constructions, both as regards boilers and machinery, and life in them is at the opposite pole to Paradise. Therefore, they should have crews very specially chosen and trained. It is not to be expected that a commander or lieutenant in whose breast ambition is dead, and whose highest aspiration is speedy retirement, will be found to possess the qualities needed to get the very best possible return out of these little crafts. Nor is it conducive to that end if this elderly officer is given as his only assistant a couple of midshipmen. As it is on the quarter-deck, so it is in the engine room; and an artificer who has served his time in a soda-water manufactory, may very well be scared by the rattletrap engines of a catcher. So, too, with the other factors which go to make up efficiency, and particularly the signalmen. Among the score of men on the poop of a flagship, it may well be that a few are incompetent and no great harm follow, but to suppose that one qualified man can do the work on board a gunboat day and night, is to expect a miracle. This torpedo-boat versus catcher problem, is a very important one, and certainly new lights have been thrown upon it by the naval manœuvres. For this and other reasons we feel that—as we anticipated on reading the programme—although at that time we had no knowledge that the relative proportions of the respective sides were to be altered, these operations will in time take high rank among the more useful of the series.

LORD ROBERTS AS AN INDIAN VICEROY.

The question of the appointment of Lord Roberts to the Indian Viceroyalty according to the "Broad arrow was, when the mail left, being seriously considered, the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to Aldershot, as is now announced, having settled the question of Lord Roberts taking over Sir Evelyn Wood's command. The unwillingness of the most likely of the Peers who are numbered among the supporters of the present Government to accept the Viceroyalty is well known, whilst the difficulty of providing suitable employment for an officer of Lord Roberts's standing and past career, has been but another inducement to those who profess to be "in the know" to name him as the coming Viceroy when Lord Lansdownes term expires at the end of the year. Doubtless, continued our contemporary there is a certain amont of fascination in the notion of one of the most popular soldiers of modern times being promoted to the most lucrative post under the British Crown, and possibly the temptation would be too great for a comparatively poor man. Nor is there any doubt that Lord Roberts would adorn the India Viceroyalty, as he has every other post which he has held. It is not to much to say that in ripe experience, knowledge of India and her needs, and in personal popularity, it would be impossible to find his superior. But there are two sides to every question, and this matter of the Indian Viceroyalty is no exception.

COMMISSIONS FOR THE RANKS.

The new "instruction," laying down the conditions of promotion from the ranks, is unfavourable to the old class of "ranker," and distinctly an encouragement to the new. A man of the old class was an ordinary recruit who had enlisted in the ordinary way, with no object in view but to be a soldier and to do his duty. By degrees he got to be appreciated by those under whom he served, and ultimately he was recommended for promotion. But he did not enlist with the fixed purpose of getting a commission, as the new ranker does. The commission came to him as a reward for good service, and many of the old class—indeed most of them—made excellent officers. The new ranker, who of late years has absorbed the lion's share of commissions given to the ranks, is a man of much the same social position as the officer. He has probably failed for Woolwich or Sandhurst, and sometimes he has been a militia officer, and as such an unsuccessful army candidate. He is a man, in fact, who has tried—sometimes his best, more often not—to get a commission, and as a last resource he has enlisted with that object in view. Educationally he is therefore not much below the Sandhurst standard, and his pluck in enlisting is good evidence that he is in earnest in his desire to make the army his profession. The experience he gains in the ranks is of great use to him, although the conditions of life in the ranks, being dissimilar to those to which he has been accustomed have an effect, generally lasting which somehow marks him as separate and distinct from the younger officers with whom on promotion he associates. In a good regiment he is well received and made happy. In another, in which the standard of good breeding does not rise so high, he is not so thoroughly at home as he might wish to be. But in any case he is accepted as differing from the class from which formerly promotions from the ranks were made.

MEDALS FOR SAVING LIFE.

At a special meeting of the Royal Humane Society, Captain Hawes presiding, the Committee was engaged for several hours in the investigation of a large number of cases of saving lives, especially those connected with the loss of the "Victoria." The undermentioned cases were specially recommended for consideration by Captain Bourke and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and medals were conferred upon Lieutenant H. D. Farquharson, a young officer of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, for saving Charles Pawsey, secretary to the late Admiral Tryon; Lieutenant F. G, Goring, Philip D. Roberts-West, naval cadet; W. Johnston P. O., 1st Class; and W. Kerr, boy, 1st Class, who, finding Chief Engineer-Artificer M. Jones, unable to swim, both legs being broken, gave him a lifebuoy, and succeeded in saving his life.

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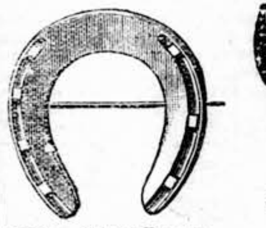
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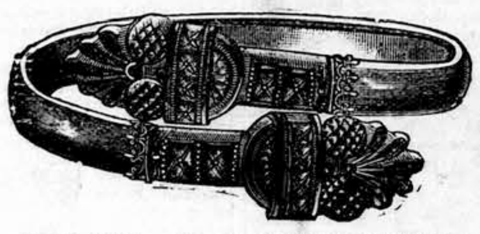
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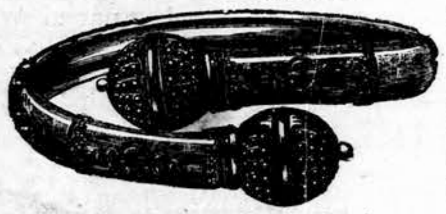
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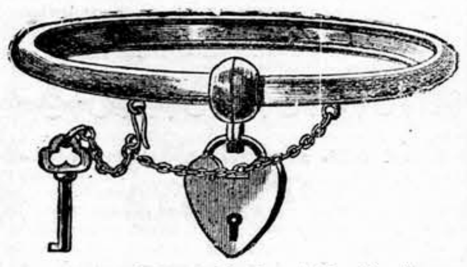
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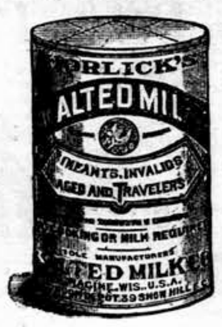

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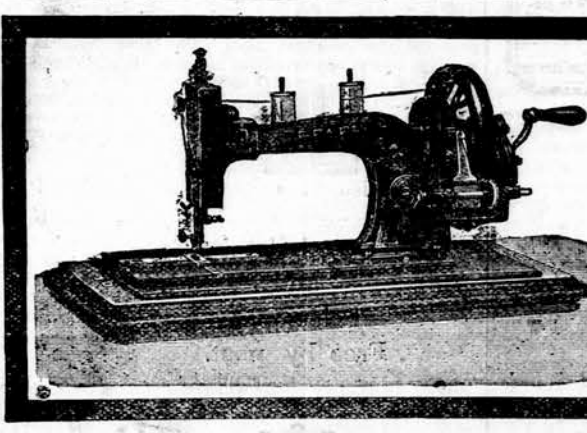

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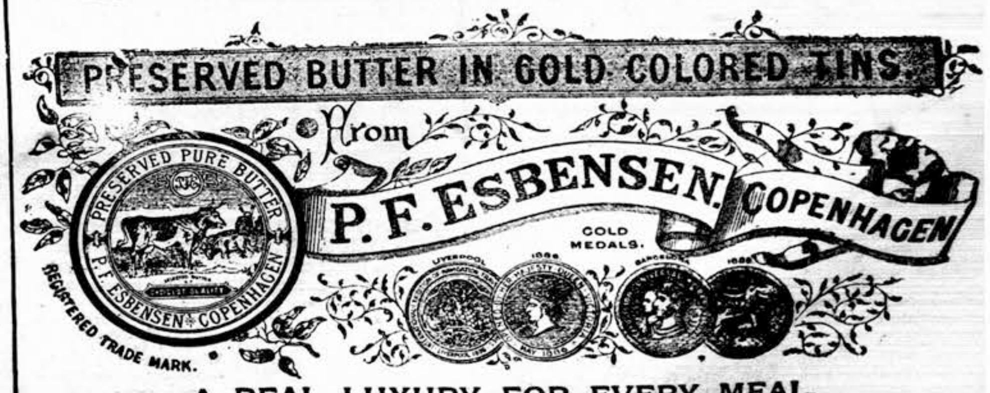
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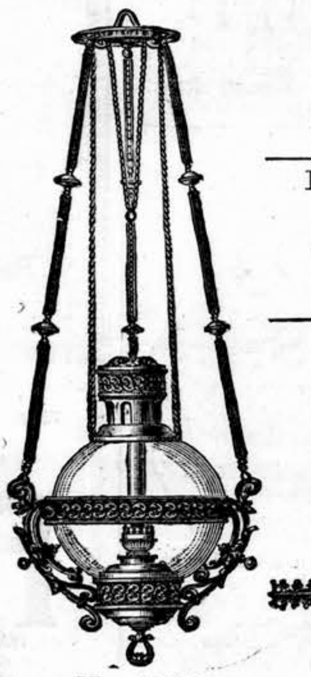

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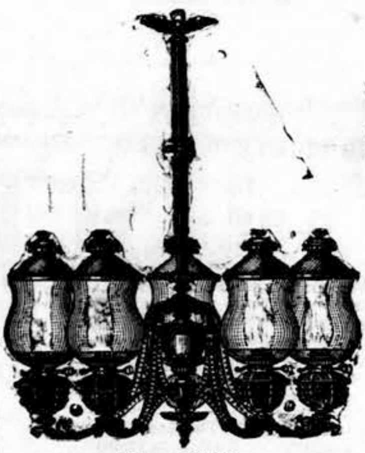

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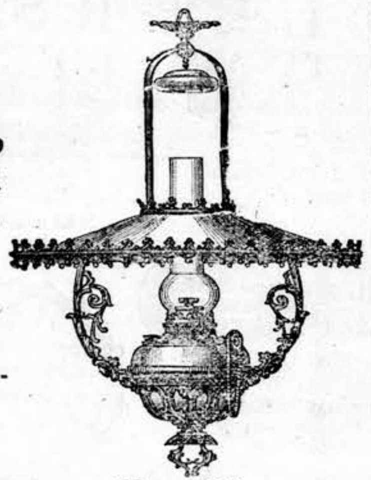

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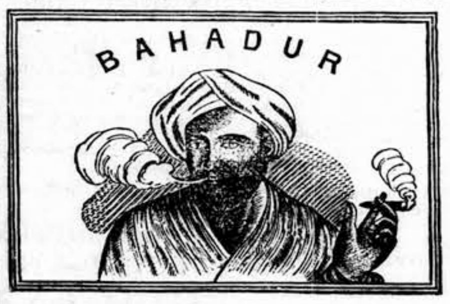

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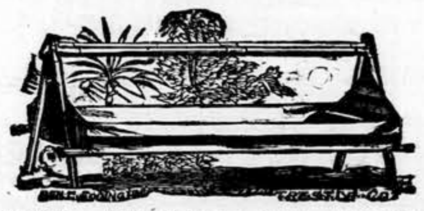

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